PROCEEDINGS
of
THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

ELEVENTH SESSION—1942/1117.

Monday the 27th July 1942/11th Karkatakam 1117.

The Assembly re-assembled in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices, at Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 27th July 1942/11th Karkatagam 1117, with the President in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. S. N. Ure, Public Service Commissioner, took the oath and signed the Rolls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Reconstruction work in the State.

296 *MR. K. ANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount of money allotted for rural reconstruction work in the State for 1114 and 1115; and

(*b*) the amount spent for the purpose in these years?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*):

(*a*)	1114	Rs. 3,000.
	1115	Rs. 7,000.
(*b*)	1114	Rs. 2,100.
	1115	Rs. 7,000.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): ൧൧൧൫-ൽ ൭൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതിനനുസരണമായ പ്രയോജനം ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഇതുമൂലം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണു ബോർഡിന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: (*Tovala* cum *Agastiswaram*): May I know the nature of the work that is done.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The nature of the work Sir, consisted largely in popularising of new crops, the rearing of bees and extracting of honey, introducing new breeds of cattle and such like agricultural improvements, in rendering medical aid and relief measures in the locality etc.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഫണിയുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി മെമ്പർ

PRESIDENT: It is not in order that honourable members should point with their fingers the particular member questioned. Pointing out like that is not considered right in parliamentary proceedings.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: Yes, Sir. ഫണിയുടെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ ബി. എക്സ്പർട്ട് ഇവരോടു സഹകരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

Fuel supplies.

297. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a shortage of fuel in South Travancore; and

(*b*) whether green and yielding tamarind and laurel trees are being cut down for that purpose in some taluks such as Kalkulam and Vilavankod?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS (*Ag. Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankode*): പഞ്ചസാരക്കമ്പനിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കും മററുമുള്ള വിറകിനെക്കൂടി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: The consumption of fuel has gone up, but there is sufficient fuel for our needs.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: രണ്ടു താലൂക്കിലേക്ക് വിറകു കൂടുതലാവശ്യമില്ലേ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: There has been an increase in the requirements, but there is enough to meet the needs.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: അവിടെ വിറകു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. വിറകു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ വനങ്ങളുടെ പുറവശത്തുള്ള കാണിപ്പുറവ് ഭൂമിയിൽനിന്നും വിറകു എടുക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കുമോ?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Sir, it is a matter for future action.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വിറകിനു കുറവുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചതിനു 'ഇല്ല' എന്നു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കൽക്കുളം, വിളവംകോടു ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ വിറകിനുവേണ്ടി ആദായം കിട്ടുന്ന പുളി, ലാറൽസ് ഇവ മുറിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ള ചോദ്യത്തിനു 'ഉണ്ട്' എന്നു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണ്?

PRESIDENT: For high prices people are prepared to do even worse things.

Margosa Tree Planting.

298. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether margosa tree is planted as avenue tree in any of the roads in the State; and

(b) whether this is planted in the premises of any public office ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Starting of new English High Schools.

299. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have given permission to start new English High Schools in this school year;

(b) if so, the number of such schools for which permission is given;

(c) the names of those schools and the places where they are situated : and

(d) the names of the managers of those schools ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) Kallara Krishnan Nair Memorial English High School, Konni.

(d) Mr. M. Rabindranath.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know whether permission was granted to start a new High School at Cheppad ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : Yes, Sir.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*) : May I know the distance of the school from Kayamkulom and such places?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : Six miles either way.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member why the name of the new school has not been mentioned here ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : It is not a new High School. It was a case of raising the standard of a Middle School.

New Protective Irrigation Work.

300. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new protective irrigation work or maintenance was taken up during the year 1117 in the taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavankod as per item No. 363, P. W. D. Detailed Budget for 1117 Part II New Works ; and

(b) if so, the names of the works and the amount spent thereon ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : (a) Yes.

(b) A * list furnishing the information required is placed on the table.

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* *Vide* Appendix I. Page 631.

Relief Measures at Shertala.

301 ✻MR. P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount spent on the relief measures at Shertala under the following items :—

(a) for feeding the poor;
(b) for feeding the school children;
(c) for helping the people in cultivation;
(d) for helping the people in weaving etc.; and
(e) for P. W. D. relief works?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: A † statement showing the amount spent on relief measures at Shertala is laid on the table.

Government English High School for Girls, Trivandrum.

302 ✻MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received representations from the people about the necessity of a Government English High School for Girls in the centre of the City near the Public Offices?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know the result of those representations?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The matter is reserved for future consideration.

Expenditure for the two new Girls' High Schools, Trivandrum.

303 ✻MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount spent for the two new Girls' High Schools at Manakad and Barton Hill, including the cost of construction of buildings and purchase of sites?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: About Rs. 90,600.

Criminal Procedure Code.

304 ✻MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether any Magistrate of the First Class has been empowered by the Government to exercise the powers under Section 130 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: பப்ளிக் நியூஸென்ஸ் மாற்றவேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் சில காரியங்களுக்கும் கூட அதாவது அபாயகரமான மரங்கள் மாற்றுகிறதற்கு கூட ஜனங்கள் District Magistrate ஐ காண வெகுதூரம் நடந்து கஷ்டப்படவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது என்பது ராஜாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியுமா?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നു.

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† *Vide* Appendix II. Page 632.

Thodu west of the S. M. V. English High School, Vanchiyoor.

305 *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether two written representations have been submitted to the Dewan by the representatives of the public praying for the early improvement of the thodu lying on the west of the S. M. V. English High School, Vanchiyoor, up to the Petta-General Hospital Road;

(*b*) the length of this portion of the thodu;

(*c*) whether the present Chief Engineer Mr. I. C. Chacko has ever inspected this part of the thodu, and if so its present condition;

(*d*) whether he has considered the question of the approximate cost of constructing at least the parapet walls on both sides of this part of the thodu; and

(*e*) the action taken on the second representation referred to in part (*a*)?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) No. Only one petition has been received by Government.

(*b*) 1850 feet.

(*c*) Yes. It is an earthen storm water channel and is now free from obstructions.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

Girl's English High School at Mavelikara.

306 *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was any representation from certain people for the sanction of a private English High School for Girls at Mavelikara;

(*b*) whether there was any move to hand over the premises of the present English Middle School for Girls for the above purpose; and

(*c*) the amount spent by Government till this time towards the construction of a new building for the Girls' English Middle School at Mavelikara?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Rs. 5,000.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether there is any proposal to raise the Mavelikara English Girls' School to a High School?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: No Sir.

Irrigation in South Travancore.

307 *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pakuthies of Nattalam, Killiyur, Keezhkulam, Midalam and Keezhmidalam have been brought under the Irrigation Section of the P. W. D.;

(b) the area of paddy lands in those pakuthies;

(c) the number of tanks in those pakuthies and their extent;

(d) the number of tanks which are at present silted up;

(e) whether the rainfall in those pakuthies is low;

(f) whether the department is responsible for the maintenance and restoration of tanks in those pakuthies; and

(g) whether those pakuthies are outside the Kodayar Project?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) There is no separate Irrigation Section for these pakuthies. They are now under the jurisdiction of the Vilavankod Section.

(b)	Nattalam	558·36	acres.
	Killiyur	591·69	,,
	Keezhkulam	195·43	,,
	Midalam	396·32	,,
	Keezhmidalam	83·00	,,

(c)		*No. of tanks.*	*Total extent of tanks.*	
	Nattalam	109	92·29	acres.
	Killiyur	66	69·54	,,
	Keezhkulam	14	17·52	,,
	Midalam	67	75·95	,,
	Keezhmidalam	38	18·84	,,
(d)	Nattalam	40		
	Killiyur	35		
	Keezhkulam	5		
	Midalam	20		
	Keezhmidalam	20		

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

(g) Yes.

Certain payments to the Combined Construction Co.

308 *MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they gave the price of the quarry or quarries from which the Combined Construction Co. got the metal supply for concreting the M. S. Road;

(b) the amount so given;

(c) whether it is a common practice with the P. W. D. to give a price for quarries too when a contract to supply metals is executed; and

(d) if that is not so, the reason for the departure from the common practice in this particular case?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) No.

(b) This does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

(c) No.

(d) This does not arise in view of answer to part (c).

Concreting the M. S. Road.

309 ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR**: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to give a bonus to the Combined Construction Co., for concreting the M. S. road; and

(*b*) if so, the amount proposed to be given as bonus and the reasons for the same?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise in view of answer to part (*a*).

Government English High School, Quilon.

310 ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN** (*Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of pupils in the Government English School, (High School and Middle School classes together) Quilon in 1115;

(*b*) the number of pupils in the same school in Mithunam 1117; and

(*c*) the number of teachers in the same school in 1115 and that in Mithunam 1117?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) 553.

(*b*) 508.

(*c*) *1115* 17

1117 16

Expenditure on P. W. D. Works.

311. ***MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether rules have been framed by the Government which fix the proportion of the sanctioned expenditure by the P. W. D on works in different quarters of the year;

(*b*) whether these rules have been violated by the department in all previous years;

(*c*) the object of Government in framing these rules; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*b*) is in the affirmative, whether they find any justification for insisting on such rules?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The rules are being followed as far as possible.

(*c*) To distribute the expenditure in the quarters of the year so as to avoid rush of expenditure at the end.

(*d*) This does not arise.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, with reference to part (*b*), whether these rules have been violated by the department in all previous years, the answer given is 'the rules are being followed as far as possible.' Sir, this is not an answer to my question.

MR. I. C. CHACKO: There were certain variations. But we are trying to follow the rules as far as possible.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member whether in any one of the previous years, these rules have not been violated?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: It is not a question of violation. We are trying our best to keep up the percentage which is fixed for the quarter.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether in any one year the department has been able to act according to these rules?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: I am not in possession of that information, Sir,

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, my question is quite clear, whether these rules have been followed by the department in all previous years.

PRESIDENT: The importance attached by the honourable member is to 'all previous years'. Apparently he is willing to concede 'many previous years'.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: To part (d) of the question: if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, whether they find any justification for insisting on such rules, the answer is 'this does not arise'.

PRESIDENT: That is, if a rule is disobeyed the justification of the rule does not disappear. The justification for enforcing the rule is enhanced.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I was compelled to ask this question, because I see from the Government publications that in all previous years up to this moment these rules have been violated.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has rendered public service by bringing these to the notice of Government, but these questions do not take anyone anywhere. For the reason that the rules were presumably enacted because they were considered necessary and the Department of Public Works has not followed them, steps will have to be taken to see that they are followed.

New works under Communications in Kartikapalli taluk.

312. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new works under Communications, in Kartikapalli taluk, provided for in the budget for 1117; and

(b) the number and names of such works taken up this year?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (a) 8.

(b) 1. Reconstruction of the 9th mile bridge in Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuhza road.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know why the remaining seven works were not taken up this year?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: All the other seven are ryots' roads. Lands required for these roads have not been formally handed over to the department.

English Middle School at Anikkad.

313. *MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there was an English Middle School at Anikkad, Tiruvalla taluk, conducted under the management of one Ayyappa Panicker;

(*b*) whether the Education Department has cancelled the recognition of that school towards the close of the last school year;

(*c*) what is the reason therefor;

(*d*) whether there is an appeal pending before Government about the cancellation of the recognition; and

(*e*) whether the department has given recognition to another man to conduct the said school from the beginning of this school year?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Gross mismanagement.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: ഇതിൽ gross mismanagement എന്നു പറയുന്നതെന്താണു?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: രണ്ടു കറസ്പാണ്ടൻസ് തമ്മിലുള്ള വഴക്കു, പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ അദ്ധ്യയനം ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട്, സ്കൂൾനടത്തിവരുന്ന കെട്ടിടവും സ്ഥലവും മറ്റൊരാളിന്റെ വകയാണെന്നുള്ള ആക്ഷേപം, ഇങ്ങനെ പല കാരണങ്ങളും അതിൽ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: ഇപ്പോഴും ആ സ്ഥലത്തു പള്ളിക്കൂടം അംഗീകരണംകൂടാതെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to point of order. Even about the question of the management of the school, there are two criminal cases pending on the file of the Chengannur First Class Magistrate's Court.

PRESIDENT: About what?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: About the management and recognition of this school, between one Aiyyappa Panicker and the Kerala Hindu Mission. There is a case and a counter case.

PRESIDENT: What is the nature of the case? Of possession, suppose.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT: On what grounds?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Mr. Aiyyappa Panicker contends that the Kerala Hindu Mission has no right to conduct the school in that building.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ആഞ്ഞിക്കാട്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു മുറിയാണോ ഒരു പകുതിയാണോ; പകുതിയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഏതു താലൂക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

PRESIDENT: How does that arise here?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ആഞ്ഞിക്കാട്ട് തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിലാണോ എന്നറിയാനാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചതു്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It was an honourable member who put that question. I could not correct him.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ആഞ്ഞിക്കാട്ട് എന്നൊരു സ്ഥലം കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിലുണ്ടു്. അവിടെയും ഇതുപോലെ ഒരു സ്കൂളും ചില കുഴപ്പങ്ങളുമൊക്കെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതാണോ എന്നറിയാനാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചതു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, this is in Kallupara pakuthy, Thiruvella taluk.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: ഇപ്പോഴും ആ സ്ഥലത്തു അംഗീകാരംകൂടാതെ പള്ളിക്കൂടം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: പള്ളിക്കൂടം തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനുമുൻപെ അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കും; അനുവാദംകൊടുത്തു കുറെ കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമാണു അംഗീകാരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: അനുവാദം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വല്ല ബന്ധവും ഉള്ളവർക്കാണോ?

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI (*Meenachil cum Thodupuzha*): I rise to a point of order. It is exactly that matter that is *sub judice*.

PRESIDENT: If it is *sub judice*, as I find honourable members are very interested in the matter and if they get more into the facts the more liable they are to prejudice the decision of the case, I am not going to allow any further questions.

Permission for starting Fourth Form in the Sivagiri English School, Varkala.

314. ***MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN** (*Chirayinkil cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any application for permission for starting IV Form in the Sivagiri English School, Varkala?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know from the honourable member whether permission was granted?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Permission was not granted.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the reason for not granting permission?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The main reason is that there is an Ezhava school within three miles from Sivagiri.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: The distance is not three miles. It is more than five miles.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It is three miles according to my information.

District Munsiff's Court, Alleppey.

315. ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** (*Ambalapuzha cum Shertala*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the building that housed the Additional Second Judge's Court at Alleppey is vacant now by the shifting of the court to Nagercoil;

(*b*) whether the District Munsiff's Court, Alleppey, was previously housed in that building;

(*c*) whether the nazir section and the decree section of the District Munsiff's Court were housed in the same building before the building was taken over to accommodate the Additional Second Judge's Court;

(*d*) whether the nazir section of the Principal Munsiff's Court is now accommodated in the court room of the District Munsiff in front of it;

(*e*) whether the Government have received any report from the court or otherwise complaining about the inadequacy of the accommodation in the court house of the District Munsiff, Alleppey;

(*f*) whether the District Munsiff, Alleppey, has requested that the nazir section etc., may be housed in the building vacated by the Additional Second Judge; and

(*g*) if the answer to part (*f*) is in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken?

MR. PUTHUPALLAI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A section of the District Munsiff's Court was housed in that building.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Steps are now being taken to shift the nazir's section to the building where the Temporary Second Judge's Court was being held.

(*g*) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (*f*) above.

Ezhikkara-Kadakkara Road.

316. ***MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state what work, if any, was done this year in connection with the Ezhikkara-Kadakkara road in Parur taluk?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: Necessary lands were taken charge of by the P. W. D. on 15-10-1117 and work has been started.

MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: ഈ റോഡിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എത്ര ജോലിയാണ് നടക്കുന്നത്?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: റോഡിനെ എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇക്കൊല്ലം പണിതുടങ്ങുന്നതാണ്.

Road near Pallippalam.

317. ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the portion of the road near Pallippalam in Tiruvalla-Mavelikara road is very low;

(*b*) whether it is flooded during rainy season;

(*c*) whether there is regular motor traffic in that road;

(*d*) whether they have received any representation to raise it; and

(*e*) if so, what action has been taken on the same?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) It is comparatively low.

(*b*) Yes, during heavy rains.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) An estimate for the work has been sanctioned and the work has been arranged to be carried out.

Pulaya Candidates for Malayalam Examinations.

318. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of pupils of the Pulaya community who appeared for the last Malayalam Middle School and High School Examinations and the number that came out successful in the respective examinations?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

	Malayalam High School Examination. 1942.	Malayalam Middle School Examination. 1942.
No. of pupils from the Pulaya community who appeared.	44	109
do. who came out successful.	10	20

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഇതിൽ പാസായവർ യഥാക്രമം ആൺകുട്ടികൾ എത്രയാണെന്നും പെൺകുട്ടികൾ എത്രയാണെന്നും സദയം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: മലയാളംഹൈസ്കൂൾപരീക്ഷയിൽ പാസായവർ ൧൦ ആൺകുട്ടികൾമാത്രമെയുള്ളു. പെൺകുട്ടികൾ ഒന്നുമില്ല. മലയാളം മിഡിൽസ്കൂൾ പരീക്ഷയിൽ ൧൮ ആൺകുട്ടികളും ൨ പെൺകുട്ടികളും പാസായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Bathing ghats on either side of the Todupuzha river.

319. *MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY (*Minachil cum Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any representation has been received for constructing bathing ghats on either side of the Todupuzha river near the Pulikeel bridge; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken on the matter?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under investigation.

Results of the English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

320. *MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the names of schools in which the percentage of successful students in the last English School Leaving Certificate Examination was less than the percentage for the whole State?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The member is referred to the statement of results published on pages 332 to 339 of the Educational Sheet of the Government Gazette, dated 23-6-1942.

Results of the English School Final Examination.

321. *MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the percentage of the passed candidates in the recent English School Final Examination in the State:

(*b*) the percentage of the passed candidates in the English School Final Examination in the sister State of Cochin;

(*c*) whether they have received any representation from the public praying for raising the percentage of pass in the recent English School Final Examination; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, the action taken on the same?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) 45·3 per cent.

(*b*) Information is not available.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The raising of the percentage of pass was not considered necessary.

Sluice in Karungalil Punja.

322. *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a sluice has been constructed in Karungalil Punja in Mavelikara taluk;

(*b*) the purpose of making such a sluice;

(*c*) whether the present sluice is wide enough to admit the free passage of water during flood time; and

(*d*) whether the channel in the above Punja known as the 'Karungalil Thodu' is deep enough?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) To restrict the flow through the outlet channel, and to prevent side slips, and consequent silting up of the channel and to prevent submergence of virippu lands in the upper reaches of Edapaman valley during floods.

(*c*) During flood time the shutters of the sluice are kept closed.

(*d*) Yes.

Appointment of a teacher in the M. P. School, Pokkalasserry.

323. ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have appointed a South Travancorean as a teacher in the M. P. School, Pokkalasserry, Perunnermangalam in Shertala on the re-opening of the school;

(*b*) whether he knows Malayalam;

(*c*) whether they have received reports or complaints from any quarter that the teacher does not know Malayalam and that he may be transferred; and

(*d*) if so, what action has been taken on the reports or complaints?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) Yes, at the end of last school year.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The teacher reported that he is a Tamilian.

(*d*) The teacher was transferred to the Tamil Middle School, Aloor.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: മലയാളത്തിൽ ഹരി ശ്രീ പോലും അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒരദ്ധ്യാപകനെ മലയാളത്തിൽതന്നെ സകല വിഷയവും പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചതു ഉദ്യോഗാനമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനോ ആരാണെന്നു പറയാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: ആ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്റെമേൽ ദയവുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാണു നിയമിച്ചതു്. അതായതു് ആ അദ്ധ്യാപകനെ ജോലിയില്ലാതെ പിരിച്ചയക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം വെക്കേഷൻകാലത്തേക്കു അയാളുടെ പേർ മലയാളം സ്കൂളിലേക്കു മാററുകമാത്രമെ ചെയ്തൊള്ളു.

Prisoners.

324. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the maximum number of prisoners in the Central Prison and the Temporary Prison at Alleppey respectively in 1116; and

(*b*) the number of prisoners in each of these prisons at present?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) The maximum number of prisoners in the Central Prison during 1116, was 958 on 28-1-1116 and 169 prisoners in the Temporary Prison, Alleppey on 31-9-1116.

(*b*) The number of prisoners in the Central Prison on 27-11-1117 was 753 and in the Temporary Prison at Alleppey was 104.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: In view of the fact that the number of prisoners in both prisons is steadily decreasing, may I know whether there is any necessity in continuing the prison at Alleppey?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: Even as it is the Central Prison at Trivandrum is very much over-crowded. Although the number is only 750 now, the prison is over-crowded, and therefore, the necessity for the prison at Alleppey being continued temporarily still exists.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know how it was possible to accommodate 958 prisoners?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: It was with considerable difficulty, but it was inevitable.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know the number that the Central Prison can accommodate?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: 600.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know whether the member is aware that in the latest Administration Report, the report for 1116, it is stated that the number of crimes in 1116 was very much less than the number in 1115. Does not that proportion hold this year?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The congestion in the prison is due to more reasons than one.

Vacancies of teachers in the Muvattupuzha Division.

325. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN** (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased:

(*a*) to state the number of vacancies of male and female teachers that arose in the Muvattupuzha Division (Education Department) after Edavom 1117;

(*b*) to state the number of vacancies filled up till the 15th Mithunam 1117; and

(*c*) to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of such appointments?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) 15.

(*b*) 14.

(*c*)

Brahmin	1
Nairs	6
Christians	4
Ezhavas	3

Teachers and Training Examination.

326. ***MR. K. G. GOVINDAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any circular that teachers who have not passed the training examination should not be allowed to teach in grant-in-aid schools?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: No.

Scheme for intensive cultivation by convicts.

327. ***SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA** (*Nominated*) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a scheme for intensive cultivation of vegetables by the convicts so as to meet the whole demand of the jail has been submitted to and sanctioned by the Government; and

(*b*) what the total annual value of the whole demand of the jail in the matter of vegetables is?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Rs. 3,900 per annum.

Aluminium Factory at Alwaye.

328. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Aluminium Factory at Alwaye has commenced work; and

(*b*) the expected profit out of it per year?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): (*a*) The construction of the factory is nearing completion.

(*b*) It is a private concern and Government have nothing to do with it except supplying it with power at agreed rates.

Teachers in the Education Department.

329. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of teachers in the Government Malayalam schools at present who are retained in service even after completing their 55th year; and

(*b*) the number of such graduates and undergraduates in the Government English Schools?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) 20.

(*b*) Nil.

Appendix I.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 300.**

List of Protective Irrigation or maintenance works taken up during the year from the allotment under item 363 Part II of the budget for 1117 M. E.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Expenditure in 1117 to end of 10/117.
		Rs.
1	Rain damages of 3/1115—Closing breaches in Mullayar and Punnakarivoikal at Edacode and Pacode pakuthies, Vilavankod taluk ...	873
2	Improvements to Kuthiravattomkulam in S. No. 638 of Vilavankod pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	209
3	Improvements to Parakattukulam in S. No. 1799 of Palugal pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	85
4	Improvements to Nedumkulam in S. No. 2121 of Arumana pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...
5	Improvements to Kodurkulam in S. No. 673 of Methukummel pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...
6	Improvements to Kamblikulam in S. No. 4420 of Arumana pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	174
7	Improvements to Panampazhanjiputhukulam in S. No. 3380A of Methukummel pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...
8	Improvements to Thamarakottukulam in S. No. 826/B. in Palugal pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...
9	Constructing a dam across Myllayar in S. No. 473 of Edacode pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...
10	Improvements to Moothankulam in S. No. 781 of Vilavankod pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	245
11	Improvements to Mahizhakulam in Palugal pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...
12	Improvements to Thazhakulam in S. No. 2183 of Pacode pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...
13	Repairing rain damages of 1/08—closing breaches in Parapachy yelah in Ezhudesom and Arudesom pakuthies, Vilavankod taluk	284
14	Certain additional works to Kollakulam in S. No. 4248 of Arumana pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	231
15	Repairing rain damages in Parakottukulam in S. No. 1799 of Palugal pakuthi, Vilavankod taluk ...	...

Appendix II.

Vide Answer to Question No. 301.

Statement showing the amount spent on relief measures at Shertala.

	Rs.	ch.	c.	
(a) For feeding the poor ...	124	16	0	From the beginning till 15-11-1117.
(b) For feeding the school children ...	6,463	6	5	
(c) For helping the people in cultivation ...	585	11	14	
(d) For helping the people in weaving etc. ...	6,504	20	6	

1116.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
(e) For P. W. D. relief works ...	1,29,364	13	1

1117.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
(up to 30-10-1117) ...	19,981	24	4

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

*MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the names, qualifications and community of the "Other Hindus" among the applicants for the posts of Inspectors of Police recently advertised by the Public Service Commissioner;

(*b*) whether there is any member of the Araya community holding a post above the rank of a constable in the Police Department; and

(*c*) whether there is any graduate from Araya community drawing a salary of Rs. 50 or above in their service?

KHAN BAHADUR RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY): (*Inspector-General of Police*): (*a*) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table. There were ten applicants from the "Other Hindu" communities. One of them was an Araya. Four out of the ten applicants—Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 7—were declared unfit as they did not possess the required height and chest measurements. The Araya applicant was one among the four unfit candidates.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The information required is being collected.

Statement of applicants from the "Other Hindu" communities for the post of Inspectors of Police.

	Name.	*Qualifications.*	*Community.*
1.	R. Dorai Raj	B. Sc., Typewriting examination, London Chamber of Commerce.	Other Hindu. (Marava).
2.	K. Gangadharan	B. A.	Kaniyar.
3.	K. Janardhanan Chettiar	B. A.	Vanika Vysia (Vaniya).
4.	D. Krishna Pillai	B. A.	Other Hindu (Chetty).
5.	N. Nagamani Pillai	B. A.	Chetty (Other Hindu and Miscellaneous.)
6.	K. Kutten Pillai	B. A., B. L. (Advocate)	"Tamil Sudra" Other Hindu (Community doubtful. To be proved).
7.	A. Vasu	B. A.	Araya (Other Hindu).
8.	A. Muthuramalingom Pillai	B. A.	Other Hindu (Veerasaiva).
9.	M. Subbiah Pillai	B. A.	Other Hindu (Pulva).
10.	P. Ramakrishna Pillai	B. A.	Other Hindu Saliya (Pattarya).

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know the number of applications from each of the other communities.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BHAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: 276.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know the number of applicants who presented themselves for interview?

PRESIDENT: Before whom?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Before the Inspector-General of Police.

PRESIDENT: There was no interview by the Inspector General of Police. There was an interview by the Public Service Commissioner and the Dewan is going to interview as many as possible.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, three hundred persons were interviewed both by the Inspector General of Police and the Public Service Commissioner.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Both of us interviewed the candidates that appeared. But it is rather difficult to give the exact number of persons who appeared as there was a number of absentees.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know what qualifications were required for the post?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: It was notified that he should be a graduate at least.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether there was any rule regarding the weight of the candidates?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: There was no such rule. We weighed the candidates to know how much of strength they had in them.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know what standard was fixed as the minimum weight?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: For every foot of height a man is expected to weigh two stones.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: May I know whether the age limit rule was relaxed in the case of the present candidates?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: That is in accordance with the Public Service Commission Rules. He was there and he exercised those rules.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

List of Efficiency Promotions.

1. **MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR:** Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement, by caste, of Government servants in the various departments who have been promoted either permanently or temporarily during the present year?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: The time and labour involved in preparing the statement will be out of proportion to its possible utility.

Revenue.

2 **MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list showing the gross revenue collected by the Government under all heads of revenue from each of the taluks of the State during the year 1116?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It is not possible to furnish the information as revenue and expenditure are not classified on Taluk-war basis in the State accounts.

Eraniel Village Panchayat Court.

3 **MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the present President of the Eraniel Village Panchayat Court is related to the owner of the building in which the Court is housed;

(*b*) the amount of rent originally agreed to when that building was first taken up for rent;

(*c*) whether the amount of rent was subsequently enhanced;

(*d*) if so, who was the President who recommended such enhancement;

(*e*) whether any Judge of that Court resigned on the ground that the building was not suited for a court house; and

(*f*) whether the period of lease has already expired?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rs. 7 per mensem.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Mr. V. Ramakrishna Pillai.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Yes.

Alenkal Breaches.

4 **MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether breaches at Alenkal Vaikal near Vattakazhi occur very often?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: No.

Clerk-volunteers in the Anchal Department.

5 **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Anchal Department is exempted from the operation of the Public Service Recruitment Rules;

(*b*) the number of clerk-volunteers in the department showing the number of graduates among them;

(*c*) whether graduates are given any preference in the matter of confirmations;

(*d*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, the number of volunteers recruited by the Public Service Commissioner in 1115; and

(*e*) how many among them are graduates and how many of them have been confirmed till now?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) No.

(*b*) 96 (of whom ten are graduates.)

(*c*) No.

(*d*) 38.

(*e*) Of the 38 clerk volunteers recruited by the Public Service Commissioner in 1115, ten are graduates. No one has been confirmed.

Graduate Masters and Clerks in the Anchal Department.

6 **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of graduate masters and clerks in the Anchal Department in the grades of Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Nil.

Graduates confirmed in the Anchal Department.

7 **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of graduates confirmed in the Anchal Department after the date from which the Public Service Recruitment Rules came into force?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: 22.

Graduates and the Anchal Department.

8 **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether graduates recruited by the Public Service Commissioner in other departments are confirmed earlier than those in the Anchal Department?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Confirmations depend on the existence of permanent vacancies. This will vary from Department to Department.

Acting Service in the Anchal Department.

9 **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the acting service in the Anchal Department is considered as Government service in the matter of appointment in other departments?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: Yes, for purposes of recruitment, subject to the provisions of the Public Service Recruitment Rules.

Latin Christians in the Account Office.

10 **MR. D. FRANCIS** (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) a statement showing the appointments given to Latin Christians in the Account Office from 1-1-1114 to 1-1-1117 with their names and pay; and

(*b*) a statement of Latin Christians who were promoted with their names and pay during these three years?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: (*a*) & (*b*) *Statements containing the information are laid on the table.

* *Vide* Appendix I—page

Latin Christians in the Anchal Department.

11 **MR. D. FRANCIS**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table:

(*a*) a statement showing the names of Latin Christian officers and clerks appointed in the Anchal Department from the year 1-1-1112 to 1-1-1117; and

(*b*) a list of the promotions given to Latin Christians during the year 1-1-1112 to 1-1-1117 with their names and pay?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) Nil.

(*b*) C. V. Vareed, Anchal Master on Rs. 20, East Kallada, was promoted to Rs. 25 on 6-9-1113.

Latin Christians in the Public Works Department.

12 **MR. D. FRANCIS**: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the names and pay of Latin Christian Engineers, clerks, etc., in the Public Works Department in the Nagercoil Division, from the year 1-1-1115 to 1-1-1117; and

(*b*) the names and pay of Latin Christian Engineers, clerks, etc., who were promoted in the Nagercoil Division between the years 1-1-1115 and 1-1-1117?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) A *statement is laid on the table.

(*b*) do. do.

Punishment in the Anchal Department.

13 **MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether an Anchal Runner committed suicide, consequent on his dismissal for the shortage of a petty sum of 8 chuckrams; and

(*b*) the standard of punishment in the Anchal Department?

MR. C. KUMARA DAS: (*a*) A runner who was dismissed from service, committed suicide.

(*b*) There is no separate standard of punishment for the Anchal Department.

Manamari Periyakulam.

14 **MR. C. RAMASWAMY NADAR** (*Tovala* cum *Agasteesvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received representations stating that the Manamari Periyakulam in Chempakaramanputhur, Tovala taluk, has been silted up in the course of years; and

(*b*) if so, the steps taken thereon?

MR. I. C. CHACKO: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) All works that could be done from the available maintenance grant have been done. Further measures to increase the capacity of the tank are being considered.

By-road from Parakkai road to Chitramaharajapuram Village.

15 **MR. C. RAMASWAMY NADAR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether representations have been received by the Government for opening a by-road from Parakkai road to Chitramaharajapuram Village (Mottayankudiyiruppu Village);

*Vide Appendix II.—page

[Mr. C. Ramaswami Nadar.]

(*b*) whether the Public Works Department Advisory Board recommended the opening of the above said by-road ; and

(*c*) if so, the action taken thereon ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No ; they have recommended only the investigation of the road.

(*c*) The matter is under consideration.

Road connecting Irulappapuram road with the Parakkai road.

16 **MR. C. RAMASWAMY NADAR** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether representations have been received for connecting the Irulappapuram road with the Parakkai road ; and

(*b*) what action has been taken thereon ?

MR. I. C. CHACKO : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Estimate has been prepared and is pending approval of the P. W. D. Advisory Committee.

Direct Recruitment to Police.

17. **MR. M. L. D'CRUZ** (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Trivandrum*) : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the Inspectors of Police directly recruited during the three years ending with Edavom 1117 ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : Nil.

Appendix I

Vide Answer to Unstarred Question No. 10

(a)

Statement showing the appointments given to Latin Christians in the Accountant-General's office from 1-1-1114 to 1-1-1117.

Name.	Appointment.	Pay.
		Rs.
1. A. P. Ramakrishna Nadar	Routine Clerk	15
2. A. F. John Lopez	Peon	9

(b)

Statement showing the names etc. of Latin Christians in the Accountant-General's Office who were promoted during the period from 1-1-1114 to 1-1-1117.

	Name.	P. Designation.	Present pay i. e. on 1-11-1117.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1.	M. Devasahayam	Accountant	115	1. He was confirmed as Accountant on 1-12-1115 and given 2 increments to start with 2. Was in charge of the duties of Assistant Accounts Officer (Life Insurance) from 2-10-16 to 24-2-117 with a charge allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem
2.	F. I. Pereira	III Class Auditor	50	Confirmed in Class III on 1-7-1116 and pay raised to Rs. 50 from 1-1-1117
3.	S. Chellakkon	Ag. Do.	55	1. Salary raised to Rs. 55 from 1-10-1117 2. Was on deputation in the State Forces Department from 5-11-1116 to 30-4-1117 with a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem
4.	D. M. Culas	IV Class Auditor	40	Confirmed in Class IV from 1-1-1114 and pay raised to Rs. 40 from 1-1-1116
5.	B. M. Culas	do.	28	Confirmed in Class IV on 1-8-1116 and pay raised to Rs. 28 from 22-2-1117
6.	Timotheus Lazarus	do.	...	Transferred to the Stores Purchase Committee and since confirmed in that office on Rs. 40-5-70

Appendix II. (a)

Vide Answer to Unstarred Question No. 12.

Statement of Latin Christian Engineers and clerks in the Nagercoil P. W. D. Division from 1-1-1115 to 1-1-1117.

Name of officers.	Scale of pay.	Pay or salary
		Rs.
1. Mr. A. Michale	S. P. T. 25-40 grade clerk	31 per mensem.
2 ,, Joseph Jacob	Temporary clerk 25-40	31 per mensem
3. ,, V. George	Ag. clerk 20-25 grade.	20 per mensem

Appendix II(b)

Statement of Latin Christian Engineers and clerks promoted in the Nagercoil Division from 1-1-1115 to 1-1-1117.

Name of officers.	Grade to which promoted.	Pay or salary.
1. Mr. Joseph Jacob	Temporary clerk 40-70 grade,	Rs. 39 per mensem

THE PRESIDENT : Order, order. There has been a considerable amount of agitation and many questions in the House have been asked regarding the Inspectorate. The Government came to the conclusion that certain probationary Inspectors of Police should be appointed and trained and for that purpose wanted a selection to be made. Many officials and many important non-officials have put forward the claims of relations actual and prospective and I have received numerous private letters and given many interviews on that matter. A large number of persons were interviewed by the Public Service Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police. It was represented to me that that inspection was imperfect and did not give satisfaction. A large number of letters came to me complaining of those inspections. Subsequent to the inspections, dozens of letters came to me from certain officials and many non-officials, complaining that their relations or their prospective relations had not been chosen and should have been chosen. In order to put a quietus to all this and to divert the blame

from either the Chief Secretary or the Inspector General of Police or the Public Service Commissioner, I have resolved to take the entire blame upon myself. Whether I shall choose any one out of the 300 or whether I shall make any choice at all or shall postpone the choice for 6 months or one year, is a matter as to which I shall take full responsibility. That is the position.

Letters have been received imputing corruption in the matter of selection and the acceptance of bribes either actual or prospective on the part of several functionaries high and low. This is a sad state of affairs and how to deal with this is a matter engaging my attention.

Order, order. I have to make a somewhat serious statement to this honourable House arising out of a meeting which was held in the Pettah Railway Maidan at 5·30 P. M. over which an honourable member of this House, Mr. K. Janardhanan Nair presided. The object of the meeting was to devise measures to put down undue profiteering by merchants. Mr. Janardhanan Nair made an opening speech in which he said that the Dewan did not give satisfactory replies to certain questions about profiteering and that during the time of the last war officers in the Police Department could become rich by furthering the cause of merchants selling provisions. Now citizens could see that no such chances are given to officers. He said that Government should provide all facilities, even make payments of money to the peasants for better cultivation.

Mr. Thundathil Gopi in his speech mentioned that Government were doing all possible help to the public to stock and supply provisions at minimum prices but that Government alone could do nothing without the co-operation of the people. He said that without proper food no defence against the enemy invasion was possible and that the failure of Germany in the last war was due to the shortage of food-stuffs. He pointed out that at Chengannoor an organisation known as the National Guard had been formed and that similar organisations should be started in all other places to take up this work.

Mr. Punnoose in pointing out that the weather conditions were unfavourable to have open air meetings stated that he had written to the Inspector General of Police and the Chief Secretary to Government for permission to hold the meeting in the Jubilee Town Hall. He said that the Inspector General did not reply and the Chief Secretary sent a reply expressing his regret to consider the prayer. He advised the audience to make a move to establish National Government in Travancore with the co-operation of Messrs. Pattom, T. M. Varghese, C. Kesavan, Mannathu Padmanabha Pillai and V. K. Velayudhan and observed that only such a Government would be able to stop the profiteering by the merchants. He added that he had no faith in the Government and the Police in such matters and a National Government should be established as early as possible. He said that it was the duty of every Travancorean to defend himself from the enemies and that the high-paid foreigners would go away at the sight of danger.

[President.]

He pointed out that the communists in British India had been released and that they had arrived at an amicable settlement but that the communists here were still where they had been. He concluded with a warning that he was determined to fight for justice whatever the consequences be.

The President in his concluding speech said that this meeting would be followed by similar meetings in every nook and corner in the State without the least fear about any prohibitory orders from Government and will try to establish a well organised National Government in Travancore.

Now, I wish to make it clear that I have no quarrel with the sentiments expressed by the honourable member or other speakers at the meeting regarding steps to be taken to combat profiteering or corruption on the part of officers, if any. But the suggestion made at the meeting that there should be meetings all over the State at this juncture for the purpose of starting a movement in favour of a national Government, whatever may happen elsewhere, in an Indian State cannot be acceded to. Honourable members may take it that if there is going to be a whirlwind agitation conducted for constitutional purposes or with constitutional objects at this juncture when the enemy is almost thundering at the gate, every step will be taken to prevent such a commotion taking place, for the feelings of the people are likely to be greatly exasperated on account of the scarcity of food supplies and other difficulties. I should have thought that this would be elementary wisdom which will be borne in mind by the patriots of this country. As I am not likely to be in the State for a short period, and after I saw the proceedings of this meeting, I thought it was my duty to make this statement. Honourable members must realise that there is a fundamental difference between the system of Government and objectives of agitation in British India and in an Indian State. The Government in an Indian State may be run today by means of or through a foreigner. Tomorrow it may be run by a son of the soil. But whoever may be the agency for the running of that Government, the Government in every Indian State is essentially a national Government. There might be necessity for changes in the mechanism of that Government or its policies here and there but anything that tends to weaken the hands of His Highness or His Highness' Government, or renders possible commotions, risings and riots at this juncture is strongly to be deprecated. Certain honourable members who in their natural environment are very quiet and law-abiding, when they get on to public platforms find it very difficult to restrain their tongues, their imaginations and their powers of invective. Agitations are easily started, but are difficult to quell. There are occasions when certain types of agitation may produce the most unlooked for and disastrous results. At this juncture when everything is so to say in a nebulous state and when people's nerves are highly strung, I make an earnest appeal to this House and through this House to the people at large that any agitation should be

confined to the solution of specific and immediate grievances and that an agitation for fundamental constitutional changes should not be conducted in the State on the basis of a mass movement especially now. Having said that, I rely upon the good sense of the honourable members of this House who, as representatives of the people will, I trust, carry this message, if they approve of it, to the people at large.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND NO. VII—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT INCLUDING WATER WORKS AND DRAINAGE—(*contd.*)

[*Motion by Mr. P. Narayana Pillai to reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1 in order to discuss the desirability of abolishing toll-gates* —(contd.)]

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, there are a number of toll gates in the State. Each toll gate will have a number of branches established in every nook and corner so that no vehicle could escape payment, whatever route they chose or however short the distance they travel. There may not be much harm in realising tolls from the owners of private cars, because only people who can afford to make such payments own cars. But in the case of bandies and bullock carts it is a case of mere extortion. An amount of 4 chuckrams may be a small thing for a rich man but it is a big amount sufficient to provide one meal for a professional cart driver and his family. Again the existence of a number of branches for each toll gate causes serious inconvenience to the travelling public. The rule is that if toll is paid at one place, no more toll should be paid in any of the other branches of the same toll gate. But a sort of obstruction is caused in almost all these places. The travelling public will have to stop and wait to undergo the leisurely checking and scrutiny of toll gate keepers. This is a menace and is a regular nuisance. So it is high time that toll gates are abolished.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. അനേകലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചെലവുചെയ്തു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്ന റോഡുകളിൽ നിന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നതു ടോൾഗേററു മൂലമായതുകൊണ്ട് മാത്രമാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നത്.

സർ, ഈ ടോൾഗേററിൽനിന്നും പിരിക്കുന്നവരവുതന്നെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു റോഡിനുവേണ്ടിയും മററും ചെലവാക്കുന്നതിൻെറ പത്തിലൊരംശം വരികയില്ല. ആ നിലക്ക് ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ആദായംതന്നെ നിറുത്തിക്കളയുന്നത് വളരെ നഷ്ടംവരുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. സാധാരണമായി എല്ലാ ഗവൺമെൻറുകളും ടോൾഗേററു സിസ്റ്റം ആചരിച്ചുവരുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്. മദ്രാസിൽ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഏതൊ ഒരു പുതിയ നിയമം ഉണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. വാഹനങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ടോൾഗേ

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

ററിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ തുക കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പണം സംബന്ധമായി ഗവണ്മെൻറു വളരെ വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ടോൾ ഒരിക്കലും നിറുത്താൻ പാടില്ല എന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. യുദ്ധസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഇപ്പോൾ ധാരാളം പണം ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. അഥവാ ടോൾ നിറുത്തണമെന്നു ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെ യുദ്ധശമനം ഉണ്ടായതിനു ശേഷം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തിക നില ക്രമീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടു തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ മാത്രം മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ആദായം കൂടിവരുന്നോ, കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : വരവുകൂടി വരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ചെലവും കൂടി വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : ടോൾ നിറുത്തുക എന്നതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണമുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമല്ലയോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : എത്രതാനും ചില ആളുകൾക്കുമാത്രമേ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

SADASYA TILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Sir, I wish to propose a half way house between Government who want to impose the toll and between those non-official members who want the toll to be abolished. I can very well understand the position Sir, that when lots of money are being spent every year for the up-keep and proper maintenance of these roads the Government have a right to ask for some share of the expenditure being met from a particular class of collections ear-marked for the purpose. Our roads are being spoiled because of the very heavy motor bus traffic. So far as motor buses and motor cars are concerned those who travel in them are in a position to contribute some small weight to the public revenue. But the ordinary kind of bullock cart driver, the ordinary man who rides a cycle,—these are not people fit to be taxed. In the old days these bullock cart people were plying a very useful trade, helping transport and making something for themselves for the purpose of their livelihood. A few chuckrams, a few annas was all that they were able to earn. But today on account of the inflated services which civilisation has rendered necessary, because of the efficient manner in which certain services of public transport are conducted, these old form and shape of public service have gone out of use. In the old days, Sir, if you went from here to Cape Comorin or came from Cape Comorin to Trivandrum you would have found that at different stages of three or five miles apart there were blacksmiths, farriers, carpenters and others plying their trade, who were of use to the travelling public in the sense that they would be able to give some aid to the animals and carts in emergencies. All that is now gone because of the transport service.

The result is that the transport services have become a kind of monopoly, practically a State monopoly. Therefore what I am saying is that these public buses, motor cars and motor lorries from which Government or individuals make profit shall have to contribute the largest share of the maintenance charge of these roads. Because the bullock carts are not seen in large numbers as they used to be and as the owners and drivers of such carts are very rarely to be seen, it will be only equitable if those agencies which contribute to make the roads bad should pay some portion of their earnings towards the maintenance of these roads. Therefore may I appeal in all equity, as I consider it to be, that all bullock carts, cycles and such vehicles used for locomotion especially at a time when we are finding it difficult to get petrol and diesel oil, should be exempted from the payment of toll.

MR. E. G. SALTER (*Director of Transport*) : May I ask if the honourable member is aware that over 20 percent of the total income from tolls is contributed by the Transport Department ?

SADASYA TILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : I am thankful for the information. I only want that the Transport Department should pay even more so that the poor people may be liberated.

PRESIDENT : If the Transport Department's income becomes less what will happen to these poor people.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : Sir, I rise to support the motion. The Administration Report for the year 1116 says that there has been a marked fall in the income from communications and buildings. It further says that the fall has been chiefly under tolls on roads and bridges, and this fall is estimated at Rs. 2.58 lakhs. The actual receipt for the department under Tolls in 1116 was Rs. 3¾ lakhs. The estimated income for the year 1118 is Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs from tolls. This will show that the receipts under tolls is declining. My suggestion to compensate the loss from the abolition of tolls is that there should be a registration fee on motor vehicles as is obtaining in British India.

MR S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pathanapuram* cum *Shencotta—Deputy President*) : May I know whether any registration fee is now levied in British India ?

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: I suppose there is some similar fee for the running of the motor vehicles in British India. That is my information.

Apart from the fact that this will bring a uniformity of practice in British India and this country, it will do away with a good deal of inconvenience. It will be seen that for every 18 to 20 miles on the M. C. Road and for every 14 miles on the Kottayam-Kumili road there is a toll. If some fee of the kind like a registration fee on motor vehicles is established that will be a form of taxation upon people who will be able to pay and which will not fall on the ordinary people like the country cartsmen. This is a time when the country is threatened with

[Mr. K. Dominic Joseph.]

shortage of oil and petrol. If the tolls of the country could be abolished, that will give an encouragement to the cartsmen and that will help the steady increase in the number of carts. For these reasons I support the motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, I wish to support the motion of my friend, which seeks to abolish tolls on vehicles. Within the short time at my disposal I shall briefly indicate the grounds on which I support the motion.

In the first place, this is a very antiquated form of taxation which is not suited to the present day conditions when fast moving traffic is the order of the day. Secondly, it is a vexatious form of taxation consisting as it does in the levy of a fee on the free movement of traffic. Consider for a moment the fact that there are as many as seven points at which a motor car or a vehicle has to stop on the Quilon-Shencottah road for instance, a distance of less than 60 miles. This very fact is sufficient to prove the vexatious form of this taxation.

While at this point I wish to speak a few words on what are called toll bars. Sir, the collection of tolls is a right conferred by statute on persons who collect the tolls. There are certain remedies specified for the enforcement of this right in the Travancore Tolls Act. I do not think that this remedy, namely the remedy of collecting tolls by placing bars, has been prescribed in the statute. As I understand the law, if a right is created by statute, that right must be enforced only by the remedies prescribed by the statute and any other remedy availed of by any party will be illegal. I am pointing out this matter just to show that putting of bars is an illegal method resorted to by the collector of tolls.

PRESIDENT: Supposing, as it very often happens, people rush fast without giving their names or the number of the vehicles, what should be done?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: As the law stands at present there are other remedies to cover the right conferred by the statute such as by suing the party.

PRESIDENT: Supposing you do not know the name of the party?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: The number of the car can be noted.

PRESIDENT: They drive the vehicles too fast.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: As the law stands at present, the method of putting bars is illegal. The proper course would be to amend the law.

The next point I wish to draw the attention of the House to is the economy of our State. Although our country is fast moving towards industrialisation, ours is essentially an agrarian economy. The present economy of our State cannot stand the strain of motor traffic which is now prevailing in this country. Therefore it is necessary that we should adopt measures to bring about a drastic reduction of motor traffic by resorting to a form of taxation just like the taxation measures

adopted in the neighbouring province of Madras which would have the effect of courtailing motor traffic. I propose this measure not only on account of the present state of conditions prevailing in the country but also to enable the Government to reimburse themselves to the extent of the loss that they would have to suffer by foregoing the toll revenue. I would strongly urge upon the attention of Government that it is high time that we resort to a form of taxation on motor traffic so that the motor traffic may be reduced considerably in view of the agrarian economy of our country.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH : May I know what is the form of taxation that is levied in the Madras Presidency ?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : It is taxation levied under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnathunad cum Parur*): സർ, ടോൾ ഏർപ്പാടുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെ ഉപദ്രവം നേരിടാറുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ചില ടോൾഗേററുകളിൽ ഉലക്കപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു തടി വഴിയുടെ കുറുക്കെ വച്ചിട്ട് ചങ്ങലയിട്ടു പൂട്ടുകൊണ്ട് പൂട്ടിയിട്ടു അവർ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും പോയി രാത്രി കാലങ്ങളിൽ ഉറങ്ങുന്നു. ഗെയിററിലെ തടസ്സം തീർത്തു ടോൾ കൊടുത്തു പോകുന്നതിനു ഒടുവിൽ അവരെ അന്വേഷിച്ചു നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരുമാനം കുറക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. അതിന് വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ സീററിംഗ് കപ്പാസിററി അനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തു പണം വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും. ടോൾ ഇനത്തിലുള്ള വരവു കുറഞ്ഞു കുറഞ്ഞു വരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇതു നിറുത്തണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതും ശരിയല്ല. ടോളുകൾ മൊത്തമായി ലേലം ചെയ്തു് കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു വരവു കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ടോളുകൾ ഹോൾസെയിൽ ഏർപ്പാടുപോലെ എല്ലാം ഒരാൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് സാധാരണന്മാർക്ക്, അതെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ സാധാരണ സ്ഥിതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു പൌരന്, ടോൾ വിളിക്കേൾക്കാൻ സൌകര്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. അതിനുള്ള ധനസ്ഥിതിയും അവനില്ല. അതാണ് ലേലത്തിൽ മത്സരത്തിന് ആളേർപ്പെടാത്തതു്. മുൻപ് എക്സൈസിൽ കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ ഡിവിഷൻ തിരിച്ചും ഏതാനും താലൂക്കുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ചും നാടാർ എന്നു ഒരാൾക്കു മൊത്തമായി കൊടുത്തുവന്നു. ഇന്നു ഷാപ്പുകൾ തിരിച്ച് വിളിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ അതിനെക്കാൾ എത്ര കൂടുതലാണു തുക വരുന്നതു എ

[Mr. K. P, Kochukora Tharakan.]

ന്ന കണക്കുകൾ മാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. പെരുമ്പാവൂർ, കോതമംഗലം, മൂവാററുപുഴ, കൂത്താട്ടുകുളം, ഈ ടോളുകൾ എല്ലാം ഒന്നായി ഒരാളിനാണു ലേലം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതുകൊണ്ട് വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു തുകയ്ക്കാണു അതു പോയിട്ടുള്ളതു. ഓരോന്നും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ലേലം ചെയ്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പോയിട്ടുള്ള തുകയുടെ ഒന്നര ഇരട്ടി തുകയ്ക്ക് ഇവകൾ പോകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. എല്ലാ ടോളുകളുടെയും നിലയും ഇതുതന്നെയാണ്. ഗവൺമെന്റു റവന്യൂകരം ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ടല്ലോ. എല്ലാ കരവുംകൂടി ഒന്നിച്ചു ഈടാക്കിക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കൺട്രാക്റ്റു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഈ തുകയിൽ വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു തുകയേ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. മൊത്തത്തിൽ കൺട്രാക്റ്റുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടത്തെ ജോലിക്കാർക്ക് ജോലി കിട്ടാതെ വരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. കാളവണ്ടികൾക്കൊന്നും ടോൾ വേണ്ടായെന്നു ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, അതുതീരെ ശരിയല്ല. നാലുകണ്ടി അഞ്ചു കണ്ടിതടി ൨ പോത്തു വലിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വണ്ടിയിൽ കയററിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതായി കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്തരം വണ്ടികളാണ് റോഡ ചീത്തയാക്കുന്നതു്. കാൺക്രീററ ഇട്ട റോഡായാലും ഇരുമ്പു പട്ട ഇട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വണ്ടിച്ചക്രങ്ങളുടെ ഉരസൽകൊണ്ടു പൊടിഞ്ഞുപോകും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവരുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നു ടോൾ വാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഭാരം വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വണ്ടികളാണ് റോഡ ചീത്തയാക്കുന്നതു. അവർ സാധുക്കളാണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്ക ടോൾ സംഖ്യയും താരതമ്യേന കുറവാണ്. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ പക്കൽ നിന്നും ടോൾ പിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഓടുന്ന മൈലനുസരിച്ചു, ഇപ്പോൾ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകാരുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നും ടോൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതു പോലുള്ള ടോൾ ഏർപ്പാടു തുടങ്ങുന്നതും കൊള്ളാം. ഏതു തരത്തിലായാലും, ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കിട്ടുന്ന സംഖ്യക്കു കുറവുവരാതെ, എന്നാൽ യാത്രക്കാർക്ക് ഒരു സങ്കടവും വരുത്താതെ, ഇതിനു ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ടോൾ നിറുത്തൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി ഒരു പ്രമേയംതന്നെ ഇവിടെ പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പല തവണ ഇക്കാര്യം ഈ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവൺമെന്റു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടവിധം ഇതുവരെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. കർഷകരെ അതായതു കൃഷിയ്ക്കുള്ള പച്ചിലവളം മുതലായി കൃഷിയ്ക്കുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന സാധന

ങ്ങൾ കയററിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന വാഹനങ്ങളെ ടോളിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിയ്ക്കും. ഏതായാലും ദീർഘനാളത്തെ പരാതിയുള്ള ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തിനു ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു അത്രയും അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ടോൾ ഏർപ്പാടു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം ടോളുകൾ ഒന്നിച്ചു ലേലംചെയ്യുകയോ റെറൻഡർ വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന രീതി മാററി ഓരോ ടോൾഗെയിററുകളും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ലേലം വിളിച്ചോ റെറൻഡർ വാങ്ങിച്ചോ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭവും നാട്ടുകാരിൽ ചിലർക്കു എങ്കിലും തൊഴിലുണ്ടാകുന്നതും ആയിരിയ്ക്കും എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത ഗവർമെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, *டோல்கேட்டுகள் சாதாரணமாக பெரிய டௌன்களில் இருக்கவேண்டியது.*

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has only 30 seconds.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, *ஆனால் தற்போது சிறிய கிராமங்களில் டோல் கேட்டுகள் ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கின்றன.*

PRESIDENT: The time for the demand has lapsed and so I must put the necessary motion to the vote.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

Mr. P. Narayana Pillai demanded a poll after the lapse of sometime and in consultation with some other Honourable members.

PRESIDENT: I do not allow the poll for two reasons. If any honourable member wanted a poll, he could have asked for it. The honourable member himself demanded the poll only after consultation with other members and after a little hesitation. On these two grounds I disallow the poll.

Motions 127 to 154.

The following motions lapsed as the time allotted for the demand had expired.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

129. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH:

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANIKKAR :

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,125 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

141. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 480 for local allowances to Sub-Engineers by Re. 1.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH :

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,750 for Advisory Board by Re. 1.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM :

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,750 for Advisory Board by Re. 1.

MR. S. NARAYANA PILLAI :

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,750 for Advisory Board by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER :

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,750 for Advisory Board by Re. 1.

X—PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION—A. GROSS RECEIPTS AND B. WORKING EXPENSES—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :

146. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 56,432 for Working Expenses by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

147. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 56,432 for Working Expenses by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

148. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 56,432 for Working Expenses by Re. 1.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :

149. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,200 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI :

150. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,200 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI :

151. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,200 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

152. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,200 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

153. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,20,200 for Protective Irrigation by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :

154. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 48,91,811 under Demand VII by Rs. 10.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 48,91,811 under Demand VII Public Works Department including Water Works and Drainage was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

MEMBER SWORN.

Sardar Dogar Singh (*Ceramic Expert*) took the oath and signed the Rolls.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether a member can be sworn in except at the beginning of a day's proceedings or after lunch.

PRESIDENT: I was perfectly aware of that rule and I did not want to deviate from that rule. Strictly speaking the honourable member's swearing in is out of order. But the trouble is that there will be no official member to answer to the criticisms in regard to the Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

DEMAND VIII—ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE.

MR K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 13,78,774 under Demand VIII—Electricity and Telephone.

Motions 155 to 158.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

155. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 900 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI:

156. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,850 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. KAVIYUR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU:

157. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,677 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY:

158. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,677 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motion 159.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

> "To reduce the allotment of Rs. 51,677 for Direction by Re. 1 to point out that electric light should be supplied to the chief towns of Mavelikara, Adoor etc., of Mavelikara and Kunnathoor taluks."

സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം, നമുക്ക് ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള മണ്ണെണ്ണ, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ മുതലായവയുടെ ദുർഭിക്ഷതയും, വിലക്കൂടുതലും കൊണ്ടു നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വിഷമതകളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പള്ളിവാസൽ ഇലക്ട്രിക് പദ്ധതികൊണ്ട് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം മുഴുവനും വെളിച്ചം സപ്ലൈ ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനാൽ മാവേലിക്കര താലൂക്കിൽ മാവേലിക്കര, കുന്നത്തൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ അടൂർ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു ഇതിനെനീട്ടി. ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്ന് ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to support the motion. Eventhough there is a sub-station at Mavelikara the street lighting has not received proper attention from Government. There is complete

[MR. P. Narayana Pillai.]

darkness in almost all the streets and roads of the town. Only a few places are lighted. The road from Thattarambalam to Thazhakara should receive the special attention of the Government in this connection. During night times people who are going into the town and returning from there find it very difficult to see their way and walk. The roads near the District Court as well as the Government English High School are completely neglected in this respect. Moreover at nights these roads are frequented by poisonous reptiles. There were a large number of deaths due to snake bites at these places.

Another factor which compels due attention on the part of the department is that there is a peculiarity with regard to the roads at Mavelikara. There are a number of roads and lanes running parallel and crosswise in straight directions. Nowhere else can we find such well-planned roads. Therefore it would be easy as well as artistic for the department to provide these roads with lights. With these words I support the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I also wish to support the motion. My object in supporting this motion is to impress upon the attention of the Government the necessity for early supply of electricity to the town of Chengannur. Ever since the inception of this department we have been submitting representations both to Government and to the Electrical Chief Engineer. I am grateful to the Government because they have been pleased to accord administrative sanction for electric supply to Chengannur some two years back. But Sir, it is unfortunate to find that the necessary steps have not yet been taken by the department concerned for carrying the intentions of Government into actual practice. Sir, our demand for electric supply is both for domestic consumption and for irrigation purposes and we are happy to find that unlike in several other cases in this respect there is no difficulty with regard to funds. So my submission is that Government may be pleased to see that at the earliest possible opportunity electricity is supplied to the town of Chengannur. With these observations I support the motion.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. എല്ലാമെമ്പറന്മാരും പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ, എൻെറ ജന്മസ്ഥാനമായ മുട്ടാറിൻെറ കാര്യംകൂടി പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. മുട്ടാർ ചങ്ങനാശേരി താലൂക്കിൻെറ ഒരു വിഭാഗമാണെങ്കിലും, അതു് കുട്ടനാട്ടിലാണ് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അവിടങ്ങളിൽ വഴിയറിഞ്ഞു നടക്കുന്നതിനു പോലും വലിയ വിഷമമാണ്. മുട്ടാറിൻെറ ഏകദേശം മൂന്നുമൈൽ ദൂരെക്കൂടി ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് കണക്ഷൻ കൊണ്ടുപോയിട്ടും, ഇന്നത്തെ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ, മുട്ടാറിൻെറ കാര്യം അവഗണിച്ചതു കേവലം അനുചിതമായിപ്പോയി.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): മുട്ടാറ്റിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിക് കണക്ഷൻ വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ പ്രത്യേകം കാരണം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്നവർ മനുഷ്യരായതുകൊണ്ടും, അവർ നികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും, അതു് എന്റെ ജന്മദേശമായതുകൊണ്ടുമാണു്.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: മുട്ടാർ എന്നു പേരു വരാനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണു്?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അങ്ങിനെ പേരിട്ട ആളുകളോടു ചോദിക്കണം. കുട്ടനാട്ടു നിവാസികളായ ഞങ്ങളും, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളാണെന്നറിയുന്നതു്, പ്രവൃത്തികാരോ, അക്കൗണ്ടന്റോ മറ്റോ, കരം പിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഞങ്ങളുടെ പടിവാതുക്കൽ വരുമ്പോഴാണു്. ഇതരസ്ഥലങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ മരവെട്ടിയോ, പുന്നയോ, ഒന്നും അവിടങ്ങളിലില്ല. കാരണം ൪൦-ഓ, ൫൦-ഓ സെന്റിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഭൂമിയുള്ളവർ അവിടെ വളരെ ചുരുക്കം. നേരെമറിച്ചു് പീരുമേടു്, വണ്ടന്മേടു്, മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എണ്ണവൃക്ഷങ്ങളും വളർത്താനെങ്കിലും സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെയോ, മണ്ണെണ്ണ കിട്ടുന്നകാര്യം തന്നെ വിഷമം. കൂടാതെ മഴക്കാലമായാൽ, വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം നിമിത്തം വെളിയിലിറങ്ങാനും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു്, ഏതുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി നീട്ടിയാലും, നീട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിലും, എനിക്കു പരാതിയില്ലാ. എന്റെ ജന്മദേശമായ മുട്ടാറ്റിൽ അതിന്റെ സഹായമില്ലാതെ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ലെന്നു്, ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു്, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I wish to sound a note of warning.

PRESIDENT: There is a bigger note of warning which I wish to sound to the honourable members. The Government of India have now advised us to utilise electrical extensions only for the purpose of production of food. This is also being done in other parts of India. The likelihood is that in many parts of India wherever there are electrical extensions some parts of the wire used will be taken away for need elsewhere. Now no materials are forthcoming and no permits are issued. Moreover the question whether the existing system itself will continue is a matter to be borne in mind. So, on no account should there be any extension of electrical power or light to such places where it is not needed for the actual production of food.

Motion

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, the note of warning which I wished to utter is of a different kind.

PRESIDENT: It is a warning in the Pickwickian sense. It is intended to apply to himself as well as to the other honourable members.

SADSYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I am the last person to give a warning to the Chair.

PRESIDENT: Yes. You can proceed.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I do not propose to take much time in speaking of the necessity for all the places in the State being supplied with electric current. The Chair has already made the position clear with regard to extensions of electricity. Therefore I am satisfied in saying that when there is opportunity or when we are able to get things done let us have the electric current supplied to all these places. That is also the policy of Government which has been reiterated off and on the floor of this House. Therefore I do dot want to be a kind of mentor in that matter. What I am saying is this. If this convenience is extended to all the towns as contemplated in this motion I want to give a warning that in working the rules regarding collection of dues from the customers some sympathy, some justice must be shown to them. I am prepared to concede that it is a privilege to have our Electrical Department working very well. But so far as the people are concerned especially those customers who have not got much bank balance to their credit coercive action taken against them by the department some times land them in very serious straits. If a consumer is obliged to give Rs. 10 or 15 for a particular month coercive steps are initiated and subordinates of the department armed with the power and prestige of the electrical rules proceed to put the law in force with the consequence that these customers are to put to much inconvenience. Some times the results are as hard as they are awkward. These people can never be appeased by blandishments or entreaties not even by promises to pay the dues on the spot. They are so peremptory in their compliance with the rules. That is my complaint. Sir, what I ask is this. Can an order passed by an officer of the Electrical Department be more sacrosanct than a decree passed by a court of law? Even a decree executed by a process server is stopped if the amount is paid. Even a matter decided by the highest tribunal, I mean a decree passed by a court of law which is in the process of execution can be relaxed in force. Therefore I am asking whether the order promulgated by an officer of the Electrical Department against the person who fails to pay is so powerful as to allow his subordinates to go armed with weapons of destruction and effect disconnections, not withstanding the fact that the defaulter is able and prepared to pay the arrears. That is the only point that I have to stress here. These people do not give the defaulting customer even 24 hours time to pay up his arrears. With these words I support the motion.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : Sir, I also support the motion. In doing so I have to submit that electric lights and current should be supplied to Attingal which is the most important town between Trivandrum and Quilon. This does not require any additional expenditure, The Electrical Engineer told me that some allotment has been made for this purpose but there would be delay. Electricity is needed all the more at Attingal because the power can be utilised for powdering tapioca which has become a growing industry in the localities adjacent to the town.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. പടിയറജോസഫ് കുഞ്ഞു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ എന്റെ ജന്മദേശമായ കൂനമ്മാവിലേക്കുകൂടി ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് ലൈൻ നീട്ടിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ നിന്നു ഒന്നുരണ്ടുമൈൽ അകലംവരെയുള്ള മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അതിർത്തിവരെ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ നിന്നും ഒരു മൂന്നുമൈൽകൂടി നീട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൊച്ചിയുടെ അതിർത്തിയായ വരാപ്പുഴവരെ എത്തുകയും, അതു് അനേകായിരം ആളുകൾക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദവും കൂടാതെ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു വലിയ ആദായകരവും ആയിരിക്കും. ഇതിലേക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള കമ്പികൾ, മുതലായവ ഇവിടെ ശേഖരിച്ചുവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഒരു കാലത്തു് ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ലൈൻ നീട്ടുന്നതിനു വിഷമമില്ലല്ലോ. എന്നാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇതിന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടം വഹിക്കുന്ന ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ഇതുവരെ കാര്യം നടന്നിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ദയവുണ്ടായി, വരാപ്പുഴവരെയെങ്കിലും ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് ലൈൻ നീട്ടിത്തരണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ തെങ്ങുകളും മററും നനയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു് സാധ്യതയുണ്ടെന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അതിനാൽ ഉടനെ ലൈൻ നീട്ടികിട്ടണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ഏതാനും മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ ചില അവസരങ്ങളിൽ വിളക്കില്ലാതെ അവർ വിഷമിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടു എനിക്കറിയാം. മററു ചിലപ്പോൾ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ചക്രത്തിന്റെ മണ്ണെണ്ണച്ചിമ്മിനിയും കൊളുത്തിവച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് അവർ രാത്രികാലങ്ങളിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. കുഴിത്തുറ, തക്കല മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ളവർ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക വിളക്കിനെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ അതിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം അവർ നേരിട്ടറിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ആയതിനാൽ ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യംകൂടി ഞാൻ ഉത്ബോധി

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

പ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ക്രൂഡായിലിനു വിലക്കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ, അതിനുപകരം ഗ്യാസ് എൻജിൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെച്ചു, മിഷ്യൻ ഓടിക്കണമെന്ന് ഉപദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I rise to support this motion. I would point out that now that the line has been extended from Kundara to Trivandrum, it would be advisable if arrangement is made to provide electricity in the intermediate stations as well. In answer to an interpellation yesterday it was stated that arrangements will be made to provide electricity to the intermediate stations. I suppose Attingal will receive due attention. Chathannur and other places which are lying along the line also need electricity. There is Punja cultivation in those areas for which electricity is needed. The cultivators there are now undergoing great difficulty in getting machines and oil at the proper time; this can be avoided if electricity is provided. Also if possible it would be convenient and profitable to the Department if the line is extended to Paravoor, Mayyanad and other adjoining places. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, பள்ளிவாசல் Hydro-Electric Scheme தென் திருவாங்கூருக்கு நீட்டமுடியாதென்றும், திருவனந்தபுரம் வரையில்தான் பள்ளிவாசல் current கொடுக்கமுடியுமென்றும் ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் கவர்மெண்டிடமிருந்து கிடைத்தது. ஆனால் கனம் T. C. கேசவபிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் தென் திருவாங்கூரில் பிரதானப்பட்ட ஸ்தலம் நாகர்கோவில். நாகர்கோவிலில் எலக்ட்ரிக் லைட்கள் ஒரு பிரைவேட் கம்பெனியால் போடப்பட்டு, தற்போது விளக்கில்லாமலிருக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் முனிஸிப்பாலிடியிலிருந்து இந்தக் கம்பெனிக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையாம். அதற்காகத் தான் விளக்குப் போடுதல் (lighting) நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பதாக நான் அறிகிறேன். நாகர்கோவில் எலெக்ட்ரிக் லைட் சப்ளையின் சரித்திரத்தை (history)ச் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். ஸர், முதலாவது நாகர்கோவில் முனிஸிப்பாலிடியிலிருந்து நாங்களே மேற்படி டௌனுக்கு லைட் போட்டுக் கொள்கிறோம் என்று கேட்டதற்கு முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்காமல், ஒரு பிரைவேட் கம்பெனிக்கு கவர்மெண்டு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுத்தார்கள். அதில் இரண்டு வர்ஷத்திற்குள் லைட்போட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு நிபந்தனையும் உண்டாயிருந்தது. இந்த இரண்டு வருஷத்தில் இந்த லைசென்ஸதாருக்கு லைட் போட முடியாமலிருந்ததும், முனிஸிபாலிடியைக் கேட்காமலே அந்த கம்பெனிக்கு ஒரு வருஷங்கூட காலாவதி நீட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. கவர்மெண்டின் இந்தமாதிரியான நடவடிக்கைகள் எலக்ட்ரிஸிடி சட்டத்துக்கு முரண்பாடானவைகள். கடைசியாக இந்தக் கம்பெனியார் மின்சார விளக்குப்போடும் வேலையை முடித்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தக்கம்பெனியும் முனிஸிபாலிடியும் யாதொரு விதமான உடன்படிக்கையும் செய்துகொள்ளவில்லை.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member cannot go into all those matters.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டியிருப்பதால், சுருக்கிச் சொல்லிவிடுகிறேன். Licensee அதிகமான rate தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதால் எலெக்டிரிக் இஞ்சினியரின் சிபார்சியின்பேரில் 35 ரூபாய் rate கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கவர்மெண்டு முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கு எழுதினார்கள். இந்த ரேட் எலெக்டிரிக் இஞ்சினியருடைய சிபார்சேயாகும். ஆனால் அந்தக் காலத்தில் திருவனந்தபுரம் டௌனில் அதே எலக்டிரிக் இஞ்சினியர் 25 ரூபாய் rate ஆக திருவனந்தபுரம் முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கு எலக்டிரிக் சப்ளை செய்து வைத்தார். இதன் காரணமென்னவென்று இந்த சபையோர் ஊகித்துக் கொள்ளலாம். கடைசியாக, நியாயமில்லாத ரேட் கிடைக்காது என்று கண்டவுடன் லைஸென்ஸ்தார் (licensee) தாமாகவே 25 ரூபாய்க்கு எலெக்டிரிக் சப்ளை செய்யலாமென்று முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கு மனு செய்துகொண்டார்கள். இந்த ரேட்டையும் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதை விட்டுவிட்டு சில காரணங்களால் அந்த ரேட்டை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு (Municipal Street Supply) முனிஸிபல் எல்லைக்குள்பட்ட தெருக்களுக்கு எலெக்டிரிக் லைட் போடுவது கொஞ்சகாலம் நடந்து வந்தது. இந்த ஏற்பாடு முனிஸிபாலிடியில் நடந்தபோது கவர்மெண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர் ஒருவர் நாகர்கோவில் நகரசபைத் தலைவராயிருந்தார்கள். பின்னால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர் நகரசபைத் தலைவராக வந்தவுடன், இந்த விஷயமாக முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கும் லைஸென்ஸ்தாருக்கும் தர்க்கம் ஏற்பட்டது. அதைத் தீர்ப்பதற்காக இரு கக்ஷிகளும் ஒரு மத்தியஸ்தர்மூலம் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள சம்மதித்தார்கள். அதன் முடிவாக லைஸென்ஸ்தார் 25 ரூபாய் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்க, மத்தியஸ்தத்தில் 27½ ரூபாய் கொடுக்கும்படியாக தீர்மானம் வந்தது. இதன் காரணத்தையும் சபையே ஊகித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். பின்பு இந்த மத்தியஸ்த முடிவு கோர்ட்டுக்கு வந்து, பிற்பாடு அஸ்தாப்பட்டுப்போனதில் அதிசியமொன்றுமில்லை. அதனால் நாகர்கோவில் முனிஸிபாலிடிக்கு மின்சாரவிளக்குக் கிடைப்பது மிகக்கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. திருவாங்கூறில் எல்லாயிடங்களுக்கும் மின்சாரவிளக்குகள் கவர்மேண்டிலிருந்து கொடுக்கும்போது நாகர்கோவிலுக்குக் கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று வருகிறதானால் மிகக் கஷ்டம். அப்படியானால் நாங்களும் வரிமூலம் கவர்மெண்டுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய சக்கிரத்திற்கும் போக்குத்தான் என்னவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். தற்போதிய நிலைமையென்னவென்றால் யுத்தசந்தர்ப்பத்தையொட்டி திருவனந்தபுரத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு black out & dim out இருக்கிறது. நாகர்கோவிலில் எங்களுக்கு put out ஆயிருக்கிறது. இராக்காலங்களில் எங்களுக்கு ரோடுகளில் நடக்கமுடியாது. இப்போது திருவனந்தபுரத்திற்கு (electricity) எலக்டிரிஸிடி கொண்டுவர முடியுமானால் அநேகமாக இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆயில் என்ஜின்களுக்கு (oil engines) வேலையில்லை. அவைகளை நாகர்கோவிலுக்குக் கொண்டுபோய் எங்களுக்கு (fit up) அமைத்துத்தர வேண்டியது. நாகர்கோவிலிலிருக்கக் கூடிய (electric plant) எலக்டிரிக் பிலான்ட் முழுவதையும் பொன்விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கி எலக்டிரிக் சப்ளை சரியான விதத்தில் கொடுக்க கவர்மெண்டுக்கு முடியும். அங்கேயிருக்கும்

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

லிஸென்ஸுதாரின் (licensee) ஆயில் என்ஜின்கள் (oil engines) உபயோகத்துக்கு கொள்ளாது. எனெனில் முனிஸிபாலிடியின் பாதியின் பேரில் கவர்மெண்டு அன்வேஷணம் நடத்தி, அந்த ஆயில் என்ஜின்கள் (oil engines) உபயோகத்திற்குக் கொள்ளாது என்றும், 6 மாதத்திற்குள் மாற்றவேண்டுமென்றும் கவர்மெண்டு உத்தரவிட்டார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்தார்களா என்று எனக்குத் தெரியாது. அப்படியே மாற்றியிருந்தாலும் அதனுடைய பலிதம் என்னவென்று எனக்குச் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆனால் எங்களுடைய முன் அனுபவத்தைக் கொண்டு சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். மின்சார விளக்குகள் போட்டிருக்கும் வீடுகளெல்லாம் ஹரிக்கேன் லைட்டும், பெட்ரோமாக்ஸும் பக்கத்தில் தயாராக வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது. எனென்றால் சாப்பிடும்போதோ அல்லது பேப்பர் புஸ்தகங்களை படிக்கும்போதோ அடிக்கடி மின்சாரவிளக்குகள் அணைவது வழக்கம். அந்த விளக்குகளால் பரிபூர்ண பிரயோஜனமுமில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி அநேகம் தடவைகள் கவர்மெண்டுக்குப் பராதிகள் அனுப்பினதுண்டு. இதுவரையில் அதற்கு யாதொரு நிவர்த்தியும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆதலால் (licensee) லிஸென்ஸுதாருக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய பணத்துகை இவ்விஷயமாகக் குறைத்ததாகவும் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தமாதிரி மிக மோசமான விதத்தில் மின்சார சப்ளை செய்வதைத் தடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டுமென்ற கவர்மெண்டின் கருத்தை எனக்கு மனஸிலாகமுடியவில்லை. ஆதலால் நான் கவர்மெண்டே இந்த விஷயமாக நேரில் மேற்பார்த்து கவர்மெண்டின் காரியமான ஒரு மேற்பார்வை உத்தியோகஸ்தரின் கீழ் நடத்தினால் மின்சு கைவசமிருக்கும் என்பது என் நம்பிக்கை. இக்காரணங்களைக் குறிக்கொண்டு இதை அனுகூலிக்கிறேன்.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMAN (*Thiruvalla*): സർ, ചെങ്ങന്നൂരിൽ ഒരു സബ്സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കാമെന്നു മുൻപുതന്നെ വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചെങ്ങന്നൂരിനു സമീപം തിരുമൂലപുരം എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തികൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. രണ്ടു മൈൽ അകലം മാത്രമേ ഇവിടെനിന്നും ചെങ്ങന്നൂരിനുള്ളു. ചെങ്ങന്നൂരാണെങ്കിൽ പല പബ്ലിക്ക ആഫീസുകളുടേയും കേന്ദ്രസ്ഥലവും വഞ്ചിപ്പുഴ തമ്പുരാൻ മുതലായി ബഹുമാന്യന്മാർ നിവസിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലവുമാണ്. കൂടാതെ അവിടെ കരിമ്പ്, കപ്പ, മുതലായവ ധാരാളം കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. വ്യവസായത്തിനു താല്പര്യമുള്ള അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി വിതരണം ചെയ്തു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ പല വ്യവസായങ്ങളും ചെയ്യാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ പുനലൂരിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ പ്ലൈവുഡ് ഫാക്ടറി ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ റിസർവുവനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മരവും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട തടികളും ഈ ഫാക്ടറിക്കു ലഭിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ഒരു പഞ്ചസാരക്കമ്പനി സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ തന്നെ സൗകര്യമുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി തരാമെന്നു മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുൻ

പുതന്നെ വാഗ്ദാനംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. വ്യവസായതല്പരരായ ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഉള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി വിതരണംചെയ്തു് അവരെ വ്യവസായതല്പരന്മാരാക്കുന്നതിലേക്കുവേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ചെങ്ങന്നൂരിൽ വ്യവസായം നടത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതു ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റിയുടെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണോ?

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMAN: ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY (*Nominated*): സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് രണ്ടു വാക്ക് പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ചില പ്രധാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ വിളക്കുകൾ വേണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി മാത്രമാണ് ഈ മോഷനിൽ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള പാളിസി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഹിതമനുസരിച്ച് വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് പൗവ്വർകൊണ്ട് വളരെ ഉപയോഗം കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവൺമെന്റ് അനവധി ധനം ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതും, നമ്മുടെ കാലത്തു മാത്രമല്ല, നമ്മുടെ പിൻഗാമികളുടെ കാലത്തുപോലും ഒരു ധനസമ്പാദനമാർഗ്ഗമായി സന്തോഷിക്കാവുന്നതുമായ ഒരു പദ്ധതിയാണ് പള്ളിവാസൽ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് ശക്തി. അതിന്റെ ശക്തി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ മാത്രമല്ല ഉപയോഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്; അയൽ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും അതു് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടായാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്ന അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്കെന്നപോലെ എല്ലാവർക്കുമുണ്ട്. അതിനു മറുപടിയായി ഗവൺമെന്റു ഒരുപക്ഷെ പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം: ഇതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപകരണങ്ങളും മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങളും അമിതമായ വിലകൊടുത്തു് വാങ്ങേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നും, ചില സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ വരവില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പദ്ധതി സാധ്യമല്ലെന്നും. ഇതിനു രണ്ടു ഉപശാന്തികൾ എന്റെ ബുദ്ധിയിൽപ്പെട്ടിടത്തോളം പറഞ്ഞാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. നമുക്കു ഈ പദ്ധതിക്കാവശ്യമായതു് പോസ്റ്റു്, പോർസലിൻ വയർ, ഇവകളാണ്. സാധാരണയായി പോസ്റ്റുകൾ ഇരുമ്പുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടതായിട്ടാണു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്. നമുക്കു് അതിനുപകരം മരം ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണു. മരംകൊണ്ടു് പോസ്റ്റുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു ഗവൺമെ

[Mr. N. Velu Achary]

ൎറിനതന്നെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചെറുതരം തേക്കുതടികൾകൊണ്ടു നമുക്ക് ധാരാളം പോസ്ററുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ പോസ്ററുകളെ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതുമാതിരി പോസ്ററുകൾ എത്രവേണമെങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ കിട്ടും. ഇനി നമുക്ക് വേണ്ടതു് വയറുകളാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരായ ഇഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ ധാരാളമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് വെളിയിൽനിന്നും വരുത്തുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കുപകരം നമുക്ക് ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ അതുമാതിരി സാമാനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലയോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇവിടെ സാധാരണ പോസ്ററുകളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന വയർ കാലിഞ്ചു ഘനത്തിൽ ഉള്ള കാപ്പർവയറുകളാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം കാൽ ഇഞ്ചു ഘനമുള്ള വയറുകൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പോസ്ററുകൾ ഉദ്ദേശം ൩൦ ഗജം അകലെയായിട്ടാണു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു്. പോസ്ററുകൾ ഇത്ര ദൂരത്തിലിടുന്നതിനുപകരം അടുത്തടുത്തു് ഇടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഘനം കുറഞ്ഞ വയറുകൾ പോരെയോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന വയറുകളെക്കാൾ ഘനംകൂടിയ വയറുകളെ വളരെ ഘനം കുറഞ്ഞതാക്കാൻ വലിയ വിഷമമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. ഇനി വേണ്ടതു് ഇൻസുലേഷൻ സാമഗ്രികളാണ്. അതിനു വളരെ ഘനംകുറഞ്ഞതായ കാപ്പർവയറുകളിൽ റബ്ബർ പൊതിഞ്ഞ കമ്പികൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്. ഘനംകുറഞ്ഞ വയറുകൾ ധാരാളം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം. ഈ വയറുകളെ ഇവിടത്തെ റബ്ബർഫാക്ടറിയിൽ കൊടുത്തു് റബ്ബർ പൊതിയിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പിന്നീടു ഇതിനാവശ്യമായ പോഴ്സലെയിൻ സാധനങ്ങൾ നമുക്ക് ഇവിടത്തെ സിറാമിക് ഫാക്ടറിയിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: മെംബർ ഇതെല്ലാം എവിടെനിന്നാണു പഠിച്ചതു്?

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: കണ്ടും കേട്ടും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുമാത്രമല്ല ചില പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വായിച്ചും മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഞാൻ ഒരു കൈതൊഴിലുകാരനായതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പഠിക്കാനിടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ലെന്നു ആർക്കെങ്കിലും തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം അതു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ തയ്യാറാണെന്നു ഈ സഭാസമക്ഷം സധൈര്യം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thiruvalla*): വലിയ വയറുകളിൽനിന്നും ചെറിയ വയറുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. വലിയ വയറുകൾതന്നെ ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തുചെയ്യും?

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: പിത്തളംകൂടിയ വയറുകൾ ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പലയിടത്തും ധാരാളമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: വലിയ വയറുകൾ തന്നെ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. പിന്നെ എങ്ങനെയാണു ചെറിയ വയറുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത്?

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: അന്യനാട്ടിൽനിന്നും വയറുകൾ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമായതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ ശേഖരിച്ചുവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വയറുകളെ വരുത്തി ചെറുതാക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടത്.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: വയറ് ചെറുതാക്കിയാൽ ശരിയായി ആഹാരം കഴിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: കമ്പിഎന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. ഇപ്രകാരം വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിന്റെ എല്ലാഭാഗത്തും വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി വിതരണംചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ചെറിയ ചെറിയ കുടിൽവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്താൻ എളുപ്പമാണ്. വെളിച്ചത്തേക്കാൾ ആഹാരസാധനമാണ് നമുക്ക് പ്രധാനമായി വേണ്ടത്. ലോകംമുഴുവനും യുദ്ധത്തിലേർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ, നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ജനസംഖ്യ ക്രമാതീതമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയെയാണ് നാം പ്രധാനമായി കരുതേണ്ടത് എന്നു സകലജനങ്ങളും ഒരുപോലെ അഭിലഷിക്കുന്ന ഈ സമയത്ത് പള്ളിവാസൽപദ്ധതിമൂലമുള്ള കറന്റ് നമുക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദമാകുന്നതായാൽ പല കുടിൽവ്യവസായങ്ങൾക്കും അതു സഹായകമായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിനീതമായ അഭിപ്രായം. ൧൯൩൧-ലെ സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ൫൧ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ ആയിരുന്നെന്നും ൧൯൪൧-ലെ സെൻസസ്റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഏകദേശം ൬൧ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടെന്നുകാണുന്നു. ൧൦ വർഷങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് ൧൦ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് വ്യവസായംകൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ ജീവസന്ധാരണം ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുമോ എന്നുള്ളത് സംശയമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ജനസംഖ്യ കൂടിയതോടൊപ്പംതന്നെ ഉദ്ദേശം ൭൦൦൦ ച. മൈൽവരുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം,

[Mr. N. Velu Achary.]

ണ്ണത കൂടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് സ്മരണീയമാണു. തന്നെയുമല്ല ജലസ്ഥലം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കൃഷിസ്ഥലം ഇതിലും വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇതെല്ലാം ഓർക്കുമ്പോൾ വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ പ്രാധാന്യം എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു നമുക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു എത്ര ച. മൈൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണതയുണ്ടെന്നാണു മെംബർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്?

MR. N. VELU ACHARY : ഉദ്ദേശം ൭൦൦൦ ച. മൈൽ. ജനസംഖ്യ ദിനംപ്രതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും എന്നാൽ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണത കൂടാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നമുക്ക് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയലായിട്ടല്ലാതെ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും പറയുന്നതു ഈ കറന്റ് നമുക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും ഉപകാരപ്രദമാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സൗകര്യപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ വളക്കിന്റെ ആവശ്യംമാത്രം പരിഹരിച്ചാൽ പോരെന്നും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം സഭയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഭേദഗതി ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുപുറമേ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, എന്റെ സ്ഥലമായ വയ്ക്കംതാലൂക്കിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റിയുടെ അത്യാവശ്യകതയെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. വയ്ക്കത്താണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി ഉണ്ട്. അനവധി കയർവ്യവസായശാലകളുണ്ട്; വെച്ചൂർപുഞ്ച എന്നു പ്രസിദ്ധിയേറിയ അനേകായിരം ഏക്കർ പുഞ്ചപ്പാടങ്ങളുണ്ട്. രണ്ടുമൂന്നു വർഷങ്ങൾക്കുമുൻപ് ഈ നിയമസഭയുടെ മുൻപാകെ വയ്ക്കത്തു ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വാദം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ ഈ സംഗതി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ അടിയന്തിരശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ കവിഭാഷയിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ "മൂന്നുവട്ടം കാനനം കാത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞു" എന്നിട്ടും കാര്യം നടന്നില്ല. യുദ്ധകാലപരിതഃസ്ഥിതിനിമിത്തം സാമാനങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാൻ വളരെ വിഷമമാണെന്നു വരാം. അതിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കി ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ അനവധി വ്യവസായശാലകളും പുഞ്ചപ്പാടങ്ങളും മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയും ഉള്ള ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ വിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി വിതരണം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I also support the motion solely to bring into prominence the case of Muvattupuzha town in the matter of electric supply. It is the headquarters of the Muvattupuzha taluk and power proceeds from very near the borders of that taluk. Further, electric lines pass through the town of Muvattupuzha. Generally people of the town often quote the poet's lines "water, water, everywhere but not a drop to drink"; and would add "power, power everywhere, but not a single spark for the people of Muvattupuzha to see". Seeing the importance of the town and also the revenue that may be derived by supplying Muvattupuzha town with electricity, I hope the department will consider very seriously the case of Muvattupuzha town for the supply there of electric power as early as practicable.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: Sir, a few months before the operation of the Pallivasal Hydro Electric power was started, a detailed survey of the future extensions was carefully worked out and with a view to enable Government to have a complete idea of the definite commitments which they might have to face in future years, a forecast of all the various places where the electric supply could be extended together with a detailed estimate for the same were prepared and submitted to Government early in 1940. That forecast has been sanctioned and accepted and the department set up its programame of the future development of the project on those lines based on the availability of plant and on materials. I may however inform honourable members that in September 1939 soon after the war broke out, we were faced with a situation whereby that forecast we had in view may probably have to be kept in suspense. But with a view to see, as far as possible, how those extensions could be worked out, orders were placed in 1940 for a very large quantity of materials required for the extensions to cover the programme of works scheduled for 1941 and 1942. Unfortunately, due to the restrictions placed on the import of such materials from Great Britain and also due to the restrictions placed by the Government of India in respect of priorities, we had necessarily to cut down our indents to a large extent and many of those orders for materials are still pending execution, partly because a majority of those materials are not available and partly because firms engaged in the manufacture of such materials are already busy with work connected with war. The department therefore cannot proceed with their programme of extensions and this means that all its activities have to come to a stand still for at least two or three years until conditions become normal. If the present difficulties had not arisen, places like Muvattupuzha, Vaikom, Thodupuzha, and places further south of Trivandrum would have come within the programme of extensions included in the forecast. In this connection, I may bring to your notice how matters stand at present. We have some materials in our stores with which certain extensions could be carried out. But having regard to the fundamental necessity in the matter of food production, those materials are reserved for the supply for agricultural purposes such as affording facilities for lift irrigation in North Travancore and drainage of the

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Punja fields. Even granting that other extensions could also be worked out, we have to face other difficulties on account of lack of wiring materials, motors and other electrical equipments. They are very difficult to get and even if we get them, the prices are abnormal. Something like 3 to 4 times the price obtaining during pre-war days have to be paid now. In places where electricity is already supplied by the department, consumers find it very difficult for getting the materials I have referred to. During normal times, our monthly service connections ranged about 100 but it has gone down to above 40, because of the lack of materials. It is only a question of the availability of materials which would enable us to resume our programme of extensions. Last year, at the time of the Budget, we had provided for the complete extension of the plant at Pallivasal. Now, unfortunately, due to the situation created by the war, we are denied the priorities for the extension and I am afraid these proposals have to lie over until conditions become normal. Even granting that some of these rural extensions are now possible, we may be faced shortly with shortage of power until the additional installations in Pallivasal are completed. A perusal of the report which will be shortly placed in the Library of the Legislature, will show that all the important areas in the whole of Travancore have been covered by that programme. The member who moved this cut motion appears to have not realised that Mavelikara has already been supplied with electric power, and not only that but some of the surrounding areas adjoining Mavelikara have also been connected with the electric supply. As regards street lighting in Mavelikara, I may inform the member that it is a matter for the Municipality to take up. Almost all municipalities are supplied with electric power and they are meeting the expenditure for the maintenance of street lights. I may add that every requisition from the municipalities is being carried out by the department.

With regard to the supply of electric power in Kuttanad I may inform the House that already 24 miles of lines have been completed, and an area of about twelve thousand acres have been served in this net work for the purpose of dewatering. It is not the intention of the department to embark on any further expansion of distribution without getting the requisite materials and equipment. Besides, the price of copper has gone up to double the price which was three years ago, and for some of the important equipments required for distribution, the prices have also gone up nearly three times. The department will therefore be faced with a very serious financial commitment if these extensions are taken up now at such exorbitant cost. Unless the prices of materials come down substantially further extensions cannot be contemplated. The only other alternative is to enhance the tariff rates. But this will be a very unwelcome measure. Extension from Kundara to Trivandrum is very near completion and it is expected that at least

the partial requirements of Trivandrum will be met from the Pallivasal scheme from the beginning of next month, and arrangements are in progress for the same. In places such as Attingal, Ithicare and others, arrangements for tapping have already been made for distribution at a later date. Further extensions for the punja cultivation in certain places, may have to lie over until conditions become normal and materials become available.

Mention was made by Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai regarding the difficulties experienced by consumers on account of the department's procedure in the realisation of arrears. I have to mention in this connection that my department has to deal with 6000 consumers to whom invoices have to be sent every month and the money to be collected ranges from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 10 on the average. Therefore the department has necessarily to be strict in the realisation of arrears. Those who are engaged by the department in sending round the invoices have no authority to collect the arrears as otherwise defalcation is likely to take place. But I do not understand the difficulty of a consumer for remitting the amount at the departmental cashier's office instead of paying it to the party who serves the notice. Even with all these restrictions, the department is faced with a certain amount of arrears at the end of every month. Instead of realising the dues by coercive processes, consumers are encouraged to pay the amounts promptly as by doing so they are allowed a substantial percentage as rebate.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: May I offer a word of personal explanation. At the last moment, just before taking coercive action, if a person is sent round to get the money, then money could surely be collected from the consumers. That would be a healthy suggestion to be worked out.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: Notices are issued for the consumer only after the accumulation of two months' arrears. In the first month if the amount is paid, he gets the benefit of the rebate and if he does not take advantage of that, the department waits for another month and until the arrears exceed the deposit, no action is taken. Only then is a notice served. Usually 7 days' notice is given. In these circumstances, I consider that the consumer is given sufficient time to pay up his arrears.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know what is the rate of rebate now given to the consumers?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: 10 per cent. The consumers pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ As. per unit for lighting.

I am afraid I have not understood the scheme outlined by my honourable friend Mr. Velu Achary and I am therefore unable to make any comments on the same.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 p. m. and met again at 2 p. m. with the President in the Chair.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: I shall next refer to the Nagercoil Electric Supply Corporation works. It is true that complaints were received by Government two years ago regarding the unsatisfactory

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nature of the supply due to the power-plant not being up to the mark. As a result of the notice issued to the licensee under the Electricity Act, additional plant has now been provided. This plant was very recently inspected and there is no reason to believe that it is not able to work satisfactorily. There is no object therefore in transferring some plant from Trivandrum to Nagercoil. Even if it was necessary Government will not be well advised in doing so, because the supply from Pallivasal is of a restricted nature, owing to the fact that the line now from Trivandrum to Kundara is not able to meet the entire requirements.

Regarding the dispute between the Nagercoil Electric Supply Licensee and the Municipality I have no information as to how the matter stands at present. But I know that it was the subject of arbitration two years ago. All the figures given by the honourable member are however not correct. I may, in this connection, observe that the relationship between the Municipality and the Corporation still continues to be far from cordial. But the department or the Government are helpless in the matter, as the maintenance of street lights is essentially a concern of the Municipality.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know from the member whether it is not a fact that the arbitrator gave an award in excess of what the licensee himself demanded?

PRESIDENT: It is both sub-judice and irrelevant.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: I have nothing further to add, Sir, except to make a general observation that most of the discussions that took place on this cut motion centred round the question of the extension of supply to various rural areas. I have already explained that this is a matter in which the department is entirely helpless as all the materials required for the extension have to be imported from abroad after obtaining the sanction of the Government of India. According to the present procedure adopted by the Government of India such sanctions are granted only in the case of materials for works of extreme national importance.

Regarding the conversion of Diesel oil engines to run on charcoal referred to by one honourable member, I may mention that a certain amount of work has already been done in this direction by private enterprise with a view to avoid the situation created by the shortage of Diesel oil. I am happy to say that considerable success has been achieved in this experiment and as a result of it many Diesel oil engines can hereafter be operated on charcoal. I refer in this connection to the recent conversion of at least half a dozen engines for the punja pumping in Kuttanad.

The investigation for the supply of power to the Punja fields in Paravoor has already received my attention and, if circumstances permit, early action will be taken, as this extension comes under the general scheme for the increased food production.

In view of the explanation offered by me I trust that the mover will be pleased to withdraw his motion.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: മാവേലിക്കര ഒരു മുൻസിപ്പാലിററി അടുത്തകാലംവരെ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കെ ഇപ്പോൾ പുതുതായി തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുകയും ജനങ്ങൾ അതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ഇതിലേക്ക് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: I have no information that the Municipality is not functioning properly. We have already installed all the lights asked for by the Public Health Department which was in charge of the lighting prior to the formation of the Municipality.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: മുൻസിപ്പാലിററി അപ്ലിക്കേഷൻ നൽകുന്നപക്ഷം അവിടെ ലൈററു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: There will be no difficulty, Sir, because it does not involve any large expenditure.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: In view to the convincing nature of the explanation given by the honourable member, I withdraw my motion.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: On a point of order. It was stated that the dispute between the Municipality and the Electric Supply Corporation was referred to arbitration. But the award has been set aside by a Court of law. Am I entitled now to put questions on the matter?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, no doubt it was decided by the Court, but it is a matter pending appeal in the High Court.

PRESIDENT: As it is pending appeal it cannot be discussed.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY: ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തിന് അദ്ദേഹം മറുപടി ഒന്നും പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറ് ദയവായിട്ട് ഒന്നു രണ്ടു ഫർലാങ്ങു ദൂരമെങ്കിലും എന്നെ ഏല്പിച്ചാൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു് എത്രമാത്രം ഫലവത്താക്കി തീർക്കാമെന്നുള്ളതു അനുഭവപ്പെടുത്തി തരാവുന്നതാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. That is a matter which does not arise now.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion No. 161.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 76,600 for Trunk Telephone by Re. 1. My object in moving this motion is to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity for opening a public telephone call office at Thodupuzha. It need hardly be stated that Thodupuzha taluk is a taluk where produces like pepper, cardamom and ginger are abundantly grown. It is really a commercial centre. The merchants there find it very difficult to be in close touch with the fluctuation of prices prevailing at Cochin and at Alleppey, where the produces are mainly sold. I have often heard merchants complaining that they are not in a position to know the price of a particular commodity on a particular day, because the man

who has been sent to Cochin or to Alleppey has not returned. Also there are a number of estates belonging to different companies and the head offices of these are far away from Thodupuzha. The people find it difficult to have some communication which may be very urgent or immediate. They have also repeatedly told me the difficulty felt by them in transacting business. I may also say in this connection that it would be a great gain to the Government. With these observations I request Government to consider this matter.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: Sir, Thodupuzha will be included in the programme of investigation next year.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY: I do not press the motion, Sir.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 162.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 76,600 for Trunk Telephone by Re. 1—to point out the necessity of extending the Trunk Telephone system to Parur.

സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാനുണ്ടായ കാരണം ൲൱൪, ൲൱൭, ൲൱൫ ഈ ആണ്ടുകളിലെ ബഡ്ജററ് സെഷനുകളിലെല്ലാം പറവൂരിൽ ഒരു പബ്ലിക്ക കാൾ ആഫീസ് സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു. അന്നെല്ലാം ഗവൺമെൻറു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതു് ഉടനെ അതു ചെയ്തുതരാം എന്നാണ്. അടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു ദിവസത്തെ ചോദ്യത്തിനും ഉടനെ ജോലി ആരംഭിക്കാമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈക്കാര്യം അനേകനാളായി മുറവിളി കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും ഇതേവരെ നടപ്പിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. താലൂക്കകച്ചേരി, ജില്ലാക്കോടതി, മുൻസിഫ്കോടതി, ആശുപത്രി മുതലായ പ്രധാന സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും അടുത്തുതന്നെ മുനമ്പം എന്ന ഒരു തുറമുഖം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും പലകാര്യങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉടനടി അറിയിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടാകും. അപ്രകാരം ഒരത്യാവശ്യം നേരിട്ടാൽ അഞ്ചെട്ടുമൈൽ ദൂരമുള്ള ആലുവായിൽ പോകാതെ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് പറവൂരിൽ ഒരു പബ്ലിക്‌കാൾ ആഫീസ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു. എന്നാൽ പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽപെട്ടതും ഇത്രയും പ്രാധാന്യം അർഹിക്കാത്തതുമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പബ്ലിക്‌കാൾ ആഫിസു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതില്ലാതെകണ്ടു ജനനിബിഡവും അത്യാവശ്യവും ഉള്ള ദിക്കുകളിൽ വേണം അതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു്. പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽപെട്ട പറവൂർ ടൗണിൽ, ഗവൺമെൻറിനുതന്നെയും അനവധി

കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ കടപ്പാടുള്ള അവിടെ ടെലഫോൺ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചതിനെ കുററപ്പെടുത്തുകയല്ല, വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യം വേണ്ട സ്ഥലത്തു ഇല്ലാതെ പോയതിലുള്ള സങ്കടമാണ് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ പറവൂർ ടൗണിൽ ഒരു പബ്ളിക്കാൾ ആഫീസു സ്റ്റാർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: Sir, the work is already in progress. It will be opened in a month or two.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,78,774 under Demand VIII—Electricity and Telephone, was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND No. IX—COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT—Rs. 16,60,304.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I rise to move that Government be pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 16,60,304 under Demand IX—Commercial Transport.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, as a member of the Transport Advisory Committee, I think it is my duty to inform this honourable House and also the Government that the Director of Transport has always been trying his level best to take the Committee into his confidence and through their co-operation to improve the working of the department and to make it a profitable concern to the utmost possible extent under the existing circumstances, of course, without detriment to the convenience and comforts of the travelling public. Sir, the working of the department has always been resulting in a reasonable and decent profit to Government, but Sir, it is rather an unfortunate state of affairs to find from the budget estimate for the successive years of the Transport Department that this department has always been working at a loss to Government. Sir, for the purpose of clarifying my position, I may be permitted to refer to page 49 of the budget of 1116 and page 51 of the budget of 1117 and page 48 of the budget of 1118. Sir, page 49 of the budget of 1116 runs like this: The last column against 1114; Gross Receipts. Rs. 8,70,418.

Working Expenses Rs. 8,95,358

Therefore it is stated here that the department was working in 1114 at a loss of 24,940.

Sir when we refer to page 51 of the Budget of the year 1117, the last column shows this—gross receipt for 1115 was Rs. 13,44,742, and the working expenses Rs. 13,48,338. Therefore it is seen that the department was working in 1115 at a loss of Rs. 3,596. From page 48 of the budget for the year 1118 it is seen that the gross receipt for 1116 was Rs. 16,52,994 and the working expenses for that year

Rs. 16,91,034. Therefore it is seen that the department was working in 1116 at a loss of Rs. 38,040. Sir, let us consider what is this due to. Sir, if any person goes through the pages of the budget estimates for the successive years this will certainly create a misunderstanding about the working of the department. Sir, according to me, and I am decidedly of that opinion, this sad state of affairs has arisen out of the fact that the department is keeping the accounts in a particular way, *viz.*, on the commercial basis, and that the Government accounts are being kept on cash basis.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the department's system of accounting has been recognised by the financial department?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It is not yet recognised. At page 13 of the speech of the Financial Secretary he says:—

> "The working of the department as seen from the Government accounts has resulted in a net loss in all the past years except during 1113, the year of its commencement. The accounts maintained by the department have however shown net profits during all these years. The difference is due to the fact that the Government accounts are kept on a cash basis while the departmental accounts are kept on a commercial basis. Even according to the Government accounts the profits up to the end of the current year excluding interest charges are expected to stand at about Rs. 3·14 lakhs which may be considered sufficient to cover a reasonable rate of interest on the Government investment of Rs. 10·71 lakhs in the scheme as at the end of 1116."

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Has the honourable member seen any year's commercial account as maintained by the department?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether, as a member of the Public Accounts Committee, the honourable member has tried to reconcile the figures of the Transport Department with the Financial Department's figures?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, it is not the business or the duty of a member of the Public Accounts Committee to reconcile the figures but to see whether the figures as shown in the Appropriation Accounts and Audit Report are correct and whether there was any misappropriation or defalcation and what were those things due to.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: The member referred to the speech of the Financial Secretary. May I point out that in the next sentence there the Financial Secretary says that there is an attempt to reconcile these two methods of account?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Yes, that is the very reason why I urge upon the attention of the House as well as of Government that this proposal must be put into effect in 1118 as proposed by the Financial Secretary at page 13 of his budget speech. I wanted to impress upon the House and the Government the extreme necessity

for having recourse to such a procedure so that the whole misunderstanding may be cleared, that is being entertained just at present by the public. With these observations I move my cut motion for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know from the member whether there can be any difference in the gross receipts if the accounts are kept under any system?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I do not think there will be any difference so far as the gross receipts are concerned. But in the working expenses there are chances for substantial differences in the actual figures and also the figures given by Government.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ രണ്ടുവാക്കു സംസാരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. മി. ററി. പി. വേലായുധൻപിള്ള അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ വരവുചിലവുകളെപ്പററിയുള്ള കണക്കുകൾ, രണ്ടുവിധം കാണുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have never restrained honourable members speaking in any language they please and I should be very loathe to put any check upon honourable members expressing themselves in their own mother tongue. In the present case, it so happens that the Head of the Department does not understand Malayalam; and, although at question time it is possible for him to utilise the knowledge of his neighbour, on an occasion like this it will be very difficult for him adequately to answer any points if Malayalam is resorted to. Of cource, in the case of honourable members who cannot express themselves adequately or to their own satisfaction in the English language, it might be different. But this is a matter for consideration. Of course, honourable members cannot complain if, for instance, Mr. Salter does not deal with that speech at all, or any point contained in that speech. That has to be borne in mind.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I agree with your suggestion, Sir I support the motion tabled by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai. I have also been noticing that there is a gross mistake in the accounts kept by the department and the Government. For example in the administration report printed and published and handed over to each and every member of this Assembly; it is seen that the gross receipts in 1116 is about Rs. 16·53 lakhs whereas in the gross expenditure column it is stated that the total expenditure for the year is about. Rs. 16·90 lakhs. Evidently from the account it can be seen that there is a loss of Rs 37,000 odd. But in the departmental report for 1116 it can be seen that the gross receipts for that year is about Rs. 16·38 lakhs odd and the total expenditure including the net profit of Rs. 18,000 printed as such on the left hand column will be Rs. 16·38 lakhs. Therefore a person perusing the departmental report of 1116 will be able to see that there is a net profit of Rs. 18,000 odd for that year. But from the administration report it can be seen that in the very same year there is a loss of Rs. 37,000. In whatever manner the accounting

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may be done, I should think that there can be no mistake in the amount of gross receipts. The Financial Secretary expressed in his Budget speech that this difference was due to different systems of accounting. Sir, I cannot for a moment entertain that there can be any difference in the gross receipts of the department in whatever manner the account is kept. Therefore my friend Mr. Velayudhan Pillai's cut motion is quite apt and proper and Government should take proper steps to see that there is no difference in the account given by the Government and by the department. This is the very reason Sir, for the public doubt and for the public expression that the department is running at a loss. If there has been proper accounting, and there is no difference between the account kept by the Government and that kept by the department, there will be no reason for either the public or the members of the House to entertain any doubt regarding the profits in running this department. I therefore support the motion, urging the Government to keep the account uniformly, in whatever system it is kept, and to see that the reports of the Government and that of the department tally.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: The honourable member said that there can be no difference in the gross receipts between the Government system of account and the commercial system. In the commercial system the demand is shown as receipt. For instance, if a Company has to pay Rs. 30,000 to the Transport Department for one year, say 1117, and actually pays the amount in 1118, the receipts will appear in 1118 in the Government accounts, while in commercial accounts it will come in 1117. Thus there will be a difference in gross receipts also.

SADASYA TILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: May I know from the member whether with reference to the principle he has enunciated, there is any disparity between the Government system of accounts and the Transport Department system of accounts?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR. Yes, there is complete disparity. The Government system is like our domestic accounts, with this difference that it is classified under several departments. It shows only the actual realisations and the actual amounts spent. In the commercial accounts they have to keep debtor and creditor accounts, accounts of the assets and liabilities. All the liabilities are taken in that year's account itself, and all the stores which they have in hand are deducted from the expenditure side. In one year we may have spent 3 lakhs of rupees on stores of which one lakh of rupees worth may be remaining unused. According to the Government account the whole amount is spent. But according to the commercial account the balance is in stock and the working expenditure will be reduced to that extent. There will be this difference always.

SADASYA TILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: My question was whether subject to the rule ennunciated by the Financial Secretary, there is any difference between the two accounts as finally settled, in point of arithmetic.

MR. E. G. SALTER: The commercial account is prepared by the Transport Department, then it is reconciled by the Transport Department and the Financial Department and only after the reconciliation has taken place, the expenditure is recommended to Government.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether it is not possible to have the departmental copy forwarded to Government so that there may be no difference between the Government account and the Departmental account?

PRESIDENT: The principles themselves governing government accounts and the commercial accounts are different. Commercial accounts are compiled with a particular object in view. Let us take for instance the Public Works Department. There is a tremendous amount of stock in the way of material and machinery purchased 30, 40, 50 years ago. They are borne in Government accounts in a particular way. But in a commercial concern the whole attitude towards these stocks and the accounts in respect of them is different. They do not for instance proceed by way of centage charges or debiting of overhead expenses in the manner that Government adopts. In regard to work done by the P. W. D., why is it for instance that a person buying something from the P. W. D. Workshops has to pay his own fractional share of the pay of the Chief Engineer? If in the market each of these articles could be obtained for Rs. 4 the Chief Engineer is paid Rs. 7. That is the Government system of accounting. It will be a very curious thing if the Financial Secretary were to put down only the actual cost of the article paid. Government accounts are maintained from the point of view of budget accounts. As the Financial Secretary has explained, the whole question is viewed from the point of view of budgetary requirements and budgetary necessity. In other words he will be a foolish Financial Secretary if he would have shown in the accounts money which has not been actually realised for the year ending 30th or 31st of Karkatagom. On the other hand commercial accounting is maintained in such a way that we can know the profit and loss for a given year.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I support the cut motion. We have, attached to the Administration Report of the Transport Department for the year 1116, two samples of the Transport Department's commercial accounting. I say that these are only samples because they serve no other purpose. The Financial Secretary says that both liabilities and assets have to be taken into consideration. There will also be value of stocks to be taken into consideration. But here, there is something omitted. In the year 1115 there is a net gain. That is not carried over to the next year as is ordinarily done in commercial

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accounting. Again whatever may be said in favour of commercial accounting so far as Travancore budgeting is concerned, the department or the Government does not recognise two systems of accounting. We know Sir, that this departmental accounting came into existence only after the Audit and Appropriation Accounts for the year 1116 were printed.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the figures given in the Administration Report are in the commercial method of accounting or in the Government method of accounting?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: If the Administration Reports were supplied to us sufficiently early we could have known it.

Now there is petrol rationing in force. There is also shortage in the supply of tyres. The Head of the Administration said that tyres have been stored for the next six months. But after that we do not know what will happen. On page 12 of the Financial Secretary's speech it is stated :-

> "A net return of Rs 1·64 lakhs on the investment after providing for depreciation, etc, is expected to be realised this year. while the return for the next year is anticipated to stand at Rs 2·62 lakhs."

This is possible only if we have an increased revenue. An increased revenue will not be forthcoming because the Dewan-President has given a warning to the public to travel only as little as possible and also because it is proposed to stop the Express Service running between Trivandrum and Nagercoil, and Trivandrum and Kottayam. If this be so I do not know how we will have an increased income.

Tolls for the year to be paid by the department is estimated at Rs. 1,10,000. Last year it was Rs. 1,25,000. That means that there will be a smaller number of vehicles plying. That will also contribute to the decrease in the revenue of the department. The commercial accounting system was apparently brought into existence as a result of the hue and cry for the past 3 or 4 years over the working of the department and to make it show that the department is running with a profit. This is only an attempt to confuse the public.

There is another reason for the loss in the department. As far as I can see it is due to the fact that when the Chief Justice of the State is getting Rs. 1,200. the Chief Secretary is getting Rs. 1,200. the Pro-Vice Chancellor gets only Rs. 1,200, while the Director of Transport who is in charge of 97 buses on a section of the main roads of the State is drawing Rs. 1,350.

PRESIDENT: So the Rs 150 makes the difference between the profit and loss?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: No Sir.

There is another item of Rs. 8,288 provided in the Budget as arrears of house rent allowance. Who is to get this allowance or how the arrears have accrued, is not known. The chief reason for the

lesser income from the department is that the administration is top-heavy. That must be stopped. The loss is not for the department alone. If there is a loss, money from the general revenue will have to be diverted to the Transport Department and we have very little money for such diversion. I mention these things because the Financial Secretary says in his Budget speech that "as the department has become self-supporting it is proposed to make it permanent from 1-1-1118." It has never been self-supporting and is never going to be self-supporting, if this is the rate of salary that is proposed to be given to the supervising staff of the department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI. May I know wherefrom the member got the information that the department has never been self-supporting?

PRESIDENT: According to his version of the accounting system, the department is running at a loss. He is perfectly justified in saying so.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I can only think that the department is running at a loss and is not self-supporting.

With these words and with the observation that the working of the department is entirely out of gear, I support the motion.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും ബലമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഏററവും നന്നായി നടന്നു പോകണമെന്ന് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നവരിൽ പ്രഥമഗണനീയനാണ് ഞാൻ എന്ന് ആദ്യമേ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. വാത്സല്യമുള്ള കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെ അവർ നന്നായിവരുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ശിക്ഷിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ അവരോട് കുററവും കുറവും പറയുന്നതുപോലെയാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കുററത്തേയും കുറവിനേയും പറയുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ എപ്പോഴും ഔൽസുക്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു. അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ. Owing to the insufficiency of Rolling stock further extensions under contemplation towards the north and east of Kottayam could not be effected എന്നാണ്. പല നിർഭാഗ്യങ്ങളും ൧൧൧൫-ാമാണ്ട് ദർശിച്ചതുപോലെ ഒരു നിർഭാഗ്യം ദർശിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു എന്ന് ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ഇതും അതിൽ ഒന്ന്. കോട്ടയം മുതൽ കിഴക്കോട്ടും വടക്കോട്ടും ഉള്ള ലൈൻ എക്സ്റ്റൻഷൻ ചെയ്യാതെ ഇരുന്നതിനെപ്പററി അദ്ദേഹം ക്ലേശിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ക്ലേശിക്കയല്ല സന്തോഷിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രീതിയിൽ ലൈൻ നീട്ടാതിരിക്കയാണ് ഭേദം.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know how the honourable member came to the conclusion that the Quilon-Shencottah service is running at a loss? It is one of the most profitable lines.

PRESIDENT: I do not think it necessary to interrupt the honourable member. He has been having his own view about the working of the department and he is entitled to have his say.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, എം. എസ്. റോഡിൽ ഒരു ഡസ്റ്റലസ് സർഫസ് ഉണ്ടാക്കി എന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രശസ്തിയും അഭിമാനവും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് എങ്ങനെ അർഹിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് എനിക്കറിയേണ്ടതു്.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether the member is in order in referring to these matters under this cut motion.

PRESIDENT: When he is rather moved by emotions and speaks with feelings of earnestness, these points of orders will only lengthen the speech of the honourable member. Therefore, I restrained from pointing out the same to the member.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: If there is any objection for my speech, I do not wish to make it.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, a word of personal explanation. There are ever so many cut motions relating to the working and the policy of the department on which the honourable member can speak these things.

PRESIDENT: The point is this. Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju's idea is exactly that of Mr. Narayana Kurup. That is to say, on account of the bad working of the department, the accounts of the department are equally bad. Is that not so?

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: If the Chair takes it in that line, I do not want to speak.

PRESIDENT: Every honourable member is at liberty to express his views about the working of any department freely and fearlessly and the members in charge of these departments ought to be prepared to face these criticisms and answer them. If the honourable members think that the department is working at a loss while it is shown in the accounts as working at a profit, they are bound to bring that fact to the notice of the House. If Mr. Joseph Kunju feels that the dustless road from Trivandrum to Nagercoil is regarded as an achievement of the Transport Department whereas it is not so, he is prefectly at liberty to do so.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: That was done by the P. W. Department. സർ, ഒന്നാം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പിന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പ്രസ്താവന "The circular service was completely withdrawn and was substituted by a service between Karamana and Valiathura, *via* Cantonment, which covers the major portion of the circular service route as well as a few places hitherto unserved." എന്നാണ്. ആയിരം മൈൽ ദൂരെ നിന്നും ഒരു വിദേശിയനെ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തിയിട്ട് ഒരു സർവീസ് നഷ്ടകരമാണെന്ന് കണ്ടിട്ട് അതു് നിറുത്തുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്. അതായതു സർക്കുലർ സർവീസ് ആദ്യമേ ആരംഭിച്ചു. കുറെ പണവും ചെലവുചെയ്തു. അതു നഷ്ടകരമാണെന്നു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ... ... ...

PRESIDENT : The honourable member has been allowed considerable latitude. But in his speech there must be some reference to the different systems of maintaining accounts. So long as that advertance is maintained the member is at liberty to say anything about the working of the department. He is perfectly right in saying that because the system of accounting is not proper, the dustless road is not an achievement of the department. Similarly he can say that the Quilon-Shencottah line is not a profitable concern because the system of accounting is improper.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സർ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണനയം എപ്പോഴും ഇങ്ങനെ മാറുകയും മറിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള നഷ്ടം സംഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയാൻ പോകുന്നതു.

PRESIDENT : In relation to the misleading nature of maintaining accounts by the department and the Government if the trespasses of the department are brought to light, the honourable member may proceed to do so. But I would advise the honourable member to make his remarks on the motion for total grant. I think that will be the proper occasion.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU ; തൽക്കാലം ഞാൻ ഉപസംഹരിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Sir, this is not the first time that the House has turned to this discussion. The whole difficulty arises from the fact that certain sentences have their place in the Financial Secretary's speech which ought not to be there. The consequence of this is that the purport of the statements is understood in a wrong manner and it has given a fillip to the criticisms from the non-official members. Sir, I request your permission to read those sentences to which I have referred. I am reading from pages 12 and 13 of the Financial Secretary's speech.

> "The department has been only temporary since its organisation in 1113. The working of the department as seen from the Government accounts has resulted in a net loss in all the past years except during 1113, the year of its commencement. The accounts maintained by the department have *however* shown net profits during all these years."

Sir, I emphasise the word "however." Then again,

> "The difference is due to the fact that the Government accounts are kept on a cash basis while the departmental accounts are kept on a commercial basis. Even according to the Government accounts the profits up to the end of the current year excluding interest charges are expected to stand at Rs. 3·14 lakhs which may be considered sufficient to cover a reasonable rate of interest........."

I cannot understand all this. Firstly, it is stated that the profits are excluding interest. The next line says that the interest is also calculated. To proceed further,

> "........on the Government investment of Rs 10·71 lakhs in the scheme as at the end of 1116. As the Department has thus become self-supporting it is proposed to make it permanent from 1st Chingom 1118."

[Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai]

I really sympathise with the Financial Secretary. I am very sorry that such loose expressions in his speech have created all these confusions. Sir, in the light of these sentences, we are in a difficulty to understand the real situation and so we look to Government for a proper explanation.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I had occasion to refer to the anomalies caused by keeping two different systems of account, in my budget speech. The accounts are, to say the least, misleading. While Mr. Salter maintains strongly that the department has been running at a profit the Financial Secretary representing the Government says that it has been running at a loss except for the year of its commencement. It would be seen by a comparison of the various headings of receipts that the figures given in the departmental report and the administration report are different. I do not understand why the receipts from passenger fares for the year 1116 should be higher than that given in the administration report by Government. According to Mr. Salter the receipts under passenger fares for the year 1116 was Rs. 12,51,270, 12 chs. But according to the administration report of Government receipts under this item during 1116 is Rs. 12,19,090. These variations can be seen under the various other headings such as passage of luggage, transport of goods by lorries, etc. These are receipts received for the period prior to the 32nd Karkatagom 1116. It still remains incomprehensible how there can be diversity in these two figures even though the system of accounts are kept different. With these words I support the motion.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, I wish to make a few observations bearing on the discussion going on. I cannot really understand why the maintenance of two accounts, one by the department and the other by the Government should lead to misconceptions and confusion. These two accounts are meant to serve two different purposes, and this distinction should be borne in mind. I think the Government accounts are maintained, for the purpose of showing net receipts from the department. The department keeps accounts on the commercial system.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the results will be the same if the commercial accounts are kept by the department in the proper form?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: I am explaining the nature of the two systems of account. The Government accounts are kept for showing the net returns from the department. As a matter of fact, the figures given in the budget are self-explanatory. Take for example the item of expenditure for the purchase of spare parts shown in the budget, for the year 1116. It will show that spare parts were purchased to the tune of Rs. 1,12,606. As a matter of fact, a considerable portion of the spare parts must have been carried over to the next year's accounts, which under a commercial system of accounts would swell up the profits of the previous year. Government accounts show the net receipts only regardless of expenditure under capital cost or maintenance cost. The two systems must naturally show a difference,

There is no question of reconciliatien between the one system and the other. The only thing that we have to see is whether the accounts maintained by the department are correct. That can be done only by auditing. If you want to assess real profits you must look into the commercial accounts maintained by the department. Those who are familiar with the commercial system of accounting will understand the difference between these two systems of accounts.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable member is deprecating the Financial Secretary for an attempt at conciliation of these two accounts?

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: I have nothing more to say on the subject.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: സർ, ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. കണക്കിൽ വ്യത്യാസം കാണുന്നതു് ഒരു സംഗതികൊണ്ടാണു്. വെള്ളത്തിൽക്കൂടി വള്ളം വിട്ടുപോകുന്നതു് വളരെ ആദായകരമാണു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുതൽ കുളച്ചൽവരെയുള്ള ഏ. വി. എം. കനാൽ വെട്ടിയാൽ ഏററവും ആദായകരമായ ഒരു പദ്ധതിയായിത്തീരും അതു് എന്നുള്ളതിനു സംശയമില്ല.

PRESIDENT: How does the honourable member bring in A. V. M. Canal within this motion?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെവന്നാലേ ഈ നഷ്ടം തീരുകയുള്ളു. വള്ളത്തിലുള്ള ഗതാഗതംകൊണ്ടു പെട്രോളിൻെറയും ടയറിൻെറയും ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ദൗർലഭ്യം നമ്മെ ഒരു വിധത്തിലും ബാധിക്കുകയില്ല എന്നൊരു ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടു്.

PRESIDENT: I don't think I can allow the speaker to proceed.

MR. E. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Sir, I am also supporting the motion. The reason for my supporting it is this. It is not so much of our concern whether the department runs at a loss or at a profit. If it runs at a loss, by efficient administration it can be made to yield good returns. But in spite of what we do if the department is again found to be working at a loss, if it is for us to remedy it by drastic measures. The Financial Secretary has stated that the department is working at loss The Head of the Department states that it is working at a profit. If so what should the public understand? What I say is, let the public be enlightened on the true state of affairs. No doubt some explanation has been given and it is a technical explanation. It is easily said that the department maintains an account on a commercial basis and the Government on the cash basis. Let us see what are the gross receipts according to Government's account and the gross receipts according to the department's account.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member may take a simple case. Take the Clay Refining Factory. Suppose that factory would fetch 100 or 200 lakhs of rupees if sold to somebody. This represents

[President.]

the capital value of the factory. We put this value on one side of the ledger. The prices of other items such as vehicles, machinery etc., are put on another side of the ledger. Can you say after depreciating 20 per cent. each of the purchase price of the transport buses which would come to the lowest minimum after a certain number of years, that the Transport Department is working practically at a clean profit? These are aspects which must be considered. It is not possible to reconcile the two systems of accounts.

MR. E. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR: Sir, I was only explaining that there may be difference between the gross receipts shown by the two systems of accounts. But I am speaking of the receipts on the revenue side and not on the capital side *i. e.*, receipts so far as the passenger fares etc. are concerned. If there is any difference between the receipts shown by the department and the Government then it is for us to examine it. Then, if there is some stock remaining, say, oil, it will be shown as profit on the commercial side. Similarly in the case of spare parts. If a lakh of rupees is spent, it is certainly capital expenditure and therefore only the depreciation value is shown. Whatever that may be let us have a clear idea of it, so that the public may know that the department is working at a profit. I submit that it is a vital necessity that the department will have to be continued. If it is working at a loss attention should be devoted to minimise expenses. Whether it be on a commercial basis or on the Government basis, let us know the accounts so that the public can judge whether it is working at a profit or loss.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know from the member what is his opinion with regard to the high salaries paid in the department?

MR. E. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR: The working of the department must be with the minimum of expenditure necessary without impairing its efficiency.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR; Sir, I have to oppose the motion because I cannot appreciate it. It is for discussing the misleading nature of the different systems of maintaining accounts. It cannot be denied that there are different systems of account. There is what is known as single entry and double entry accounts. For a particular profession accounts have to be kept in a particular way. The question is who is misled by the accounts in the existing form. Is it a person who knows the different systems of accounts? If one who does not know the different systems of accounts is misled, then he has to bemourn his fate. On the other hand, is there any thing to mislead one who knows the different systems of accounts? Regarding that point I was not enlightened by any of my honourable friends who spoke on the motion. I would for my part, maintain a difference between "profit account" and "cash account." What may be known as 'profit account' need not tally with 'cash account.' What is necessary in the accounts of a commercial department may not be necessary in the accounts of a Bank or one who simply lends money. We have got different books in the

branch of accounts, there is cash book, day book, journal, etc. The balance in cash book may not tally with the day book or journal in which there may be some more entries. So long as it is recognised that the Transport Department is a commercial department, I think it is essential to maintain different systems of accounts as at present, one according to the commercial department and the other according to the account department of Government who are concerned with the money advanced to and received back from the department.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Is the honourable member aware of any Government with the two systems of account?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I do not think the member is right. Here Government are having only one system of account.

PRESIDENT: I would request the honourable member who interrupted to study the accounts of the Mysore and the Kashmir Governments.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: On a word of personal explanation, Sir. I only referred to accounts of the Government and not of the Transport Department.

PRESIDENT: Generally speaking, when the Hydro Electric Scheme was initiated in Mysore, there were doubts as to its profitable character. Therfore the order was given to Captain Milner that the accounts should be kept both on the governmental and commercial basis. This was done for a number of years. Afterwards when profit became ascertainable the system was changed.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: സിങ്കിൾ എൻട്രി ആണെങ്കിലും ഡബിൾ എൻട്രി ആണെങ്കിലും വരവിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ടാണ് ചെലവു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ആ സ്ഥാപനം നഷ്ടമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലേ?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു് പല ജോലിക്കാരും പ്രത്യേകം രീതിയിലുള്ള കണക്കുകളാണു വയ്ക്കുന്നതു്. ബിസിനസ്സിന്റെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനു കണക്കുകൾ വയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ അതോടുകൂടി വേറെ ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾകൂടി എഴുതേണ്ടതായി വരും. അതിനെയെല്ലാം നോക്കി ലാഭമോ നഷ്ടമോ കണക്കാക്കണം.

Now the essential question is whether there is, as a matter of fact any discrepancy between the cash balance as it stands in the accounts of the Government and the Transport Department. If there is any discrepancy certainly any one could be misled. I do not think that there is any such discrepancy or difference between the cash balance according to the Government accounts and the Transport Department's accounts.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I want to put a question. Suppose, for example, certain spare parts are purchased. Is that expenditure to be brought under capital expenditure or working expenses?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: The question is now between Government accounts and commercial accounts. To answer the honourable member's question one must be told all the different heads under which accounts are entered by the department. It must be done according to the system followed by the department.

My point is that so long as it is shown that there is no mistake in cash balance and that there is no difference between the cash accounts according to the Government and the Transport Department, I should think that there is no point in this motion and so I oppose it.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: To my mind, Sir, the whole quarrel between the Financial Secretary and the Director of Transport seems to centre round one simple question. It has been said that spare parts worth lakhs of rupees were purchased in a year. The question has been raised as to which head the expenditure to purchase the spare parts should be taken. The financial Secretary says that he has given to the Director one lakh of rupees and therefore his business is over when he has debited it as expenditure. Mr. Salter says that he will take ten years to utilise all the spare parts and therefore he will consider it to have spent only one tenth of it and the remaining Rs. 90,000 still remaining with him as stock. This will make a difference in the balance sheet in his accounts. According to the Financial Secretary there is a total expenditure of one lakh of rupees whether there is or not non-expenditure in the form of stock. According to Mr. Salter there is only a ten per cent. expenditure. That is the difference between Government keeping accounts on cash basis and the Transport Department keeping accounts on commercial basis.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Will there not be difference so far as the net revenue is concerned?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: There will be no difference in the revenue side. Whatever is given by Mr. Salter as gross receipts is revenue. After all, Mr. Salter's accounting is simple. Even the cereal merchants in Chalai Bazaar will be able to answer this simple question and solve the difficulties of the honourable members.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member should not make that comparison between honourable members of this House and others.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: All that I meant was that it is a simple question. Honourable members need not be frightened by the terrifying phrases "commercial basis" and "cash basis". Mr. Salter will stoutly maintain and rightly too that only 10 per cent of the expenditure of one lakh for spare parts should be treated as expenditure for the year and not the whole amount, as he has still the amount with him in the form of stock.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether he recommends the removal of the words "commercial system" in the accounts so that confusion will be avoided?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I am not at all confounded.

PRESIDENT: Order, Order. On the misleading nature of the different systems of accounts the House has spent one hour and ten minutes.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: If the Chair objects to the words 'cereal merchants', I will say that ordinary merchants dealing in a small scale business will be able to grasp the position here.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether he has got the particular idea from those particular set of accounts?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Yes. Sir, They are all Tamilians; and I am proud to say that Tamilians are notorious for keeping correct accounts.

PRESIDENT: I think honourable member means "famous" and not "notorious".

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: It is only so from the point of view of non-Tamilians. So I would appeal to the members to take it that in this sense the difference between Mr Salter and the Financial Secretary is inevitable.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: May I ask one question? Referring to the Administration Report of the Transport Department it is stated that the working of the department has resulted in a net loss. Profit includes what is left after meeting all the working expenses and interest on capital expenditure. The opposite is loss. Does the member agree to that?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Certainly yes.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Then my further question is, if excluding the interest charges profits are expected, cannot that be considered as covering interest charges also?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Therefore, I wish to submit that the honourable members will understand the difference in the system of keeping accounts by Government *i. e.*, by the Financial Secretary on one side and that maintained in "commercial account" by Mr. Salter on the other. We should treat the expenditure met on behalf of purchase of spare parts as expenses for the year and as it is done by Government and only that amount on account of those spare parts utilised for the year as expenditure for the year by the Transport Department.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I ask the honourable member, how many times he has repeated the same idea?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I wonder whether the honourable member has caught my point, in spite of it.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will please finish his remarks.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: In my opinion there is no harm done in allowing Government to keep their accounts in Government separately because it is unassailable and to allow Mr. Salter to keep his commercial system of accounts separately. If people will not understand it, I for one would take it that there has been no real endeavour

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai.]

on the part of the public to understand the financial commitments of the department. If persons deliberately want to mislead the working of the department, all that I have to say is not to be led by them. The department is working on a well established system of accounting.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I am grateful to my honourable friend Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai in having initiated this debate. I entirely agree with him in my personal capacity but my position is anomalous as a representative of Government. However, from the remarks of the honourable members of this House who have spoken, two things are obvious. One is that there have been misgivings and misunderstandings throughout the State in respect of the financial stability of this department. Secondly, the honourable members appear to understand and appreciate the situation, as every item that was the subject matter of discussion has been explained by the honourable members themselves, perhaps with the unfortunate exception of my honourable friend Mr. M. R. Narayana Pillai who seems determined to regard the whole question with suspicion. I would answer one question of Mr. Narayana Pillai. He referred to the fact that a sum of Rs. 8,000 and odd was debited in this year's figures for house rent allowances Whether it is due to Government or to the Chief Engineer, or anybody else, for reasons which I do not myself know, the Financial Secretary has not previously debited this item ever since the department has been formed or since my arrival in India. Is it fair, is it reasonable that the whole amount is to be debited against this year? An answer to that question will be the answer to the whole lot of questions dealing with the difference between Government and commercial accounting. I think it was in the year 1115, the entire leave and pension contributions for all pensionable staff of the department were debited in that year. It is transactions such as this which have caused such disparities between the two methods of accounting.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the commercial accounts maintained by the department were ever published any day before 1117?

MR. E. G. SALTER: No Sir. But I have been endeavouring to impress upon Government this aspect.

PRESIDENT: Order, order.

MR. E. G. SALTER: I am speaking in my personal capacity.

PRESIDENT: No. The honourable member cannot speak in that capacity.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, I beg your pardon.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the department is not running at a loss?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The department has never run at a loss.

PRESIDENT: I may say at once to dispel the misgivings on the subject that from the time the department was started, it has been running at a profit. The so-called loss arises from the circumstance that there are certain debits and absence of credits from the account point of view which will come into commercial accounts. One procedure is essential from the budgetary point of view and the other from the commercial point of view. If one were asked whether this department is run at a profit or not, the answer should be that it is run at a profit. I may say that the department has actually made a profit of about Rs. 15 to 16 lakhs and the total amount spent on the department is about Rs. 12 to 13 lakhs. So the net result after all these five years is a gain of about Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: In that case, how are we to account for the Financial Secretary's statement, *viz.*, that the working of the department as seen from the Government accounts has resulted in a net loss in all the past years.........

PRESIDENT: The Financial Secretary is perfectly right in having said so from his point of view. For instance, there is the P. W. D. Workshops. If one were to ask whether that institution works at a profit or loss, the Financial Secretary's reply will be that it is definitely working at a loss from the Government point of view but that would not be correct from the point of view of ordinary business transactions. The work of a budget, the preparation of a budget, the understanding of a budget, are all for experts.

All that can be said about the accounts in the Transport Department is this. I think it was at my suggestion that this system of commercial accounts was introduced in this department. The results were also published. It was said that the department is being run at a loss. Some people wanted to make it appear that it did not and could not work at a profit. Some persons in order to make it perfectly clear that their predictions have proved correct, wanted to make it appear that the department has failed. Therefore, it was decided that honourable members of this House should be shown both the figures, I mean the figures worked by the department as well as Government, so that they can judge for themselves the true state of affairs. Even though the department was working at a loss according to one system of accounting, we are not going to change the system of Government accounts for the sake of a particular department. I can well understand a proposition like the following *viz.*, "Let Mr. Salter run this department by himself just like the Rubber Factory". In the case of the Rubber Factory, we have invested about Rs. 5 lakhs. It is being run by an organisation at its discretion and that concern has to pay certain commissions and enter into certain commercial transactions. All this does not come to the knowledge of the Government. This year there is a profit of Rs. 5 lakhs for the Rubber Factory. We are not concerned with anything more there, excepting the fact that we

[President.]
had paid a certain amount of money and are getting a certain dividend or profit. But so long as an institution is run by Government as a Government institution, then Government will have to maintain a system of accounts by themselves as distinct from the commercial accounts kept by the department. That is the sole point now. But in order that there may be no confusion on that matter, I have also suggested to Mr. Salter and to the Financial Secretary that there will be a parallel system of accounts on commercial basis as if Mr. Salter was the owner of this Transport Department, as if he ran it himself, as if he was accounting to us as our partner or agent for the purpose of knowing whether the concern is run either at a profit or loss on the normal commercial basis. On that basis, a commercial system of account is being maintained by this department. Under no system of accounting could both the systems be assimilated. It is for the public to make up their minds if there is any mistake. Many of the figures are and must be common to both systems. It is only the treatment of depreciation, stocks, interest, the giving of credit, the actual realisations, etc., that make a difference in the net result. It is nobody's case that Mr. Salter does not send up all the money he gets by way of passenger fares. Unless an amount is actually realised the Finance Secretary will never include the figure. From Mr. Salter's point of view, he would say that what he has earned is what matters. On that score he would declare his profit. Every company declares a profit on what it says it earned. One has to rely on that entirely. No bank could live for two days if it exhibits accounts like a Government.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, let there be no misunderstanding in the matter. I am not in the least responsible for that state of affairs. There will be no misunderstanding of the Budget Speech of the Financial Secretary and his system of accounting and that of the accounts kept by the Director of Transport, provided what is stated by the honourable member the Financial Secretary is explained to the satisfaction of the members of this House.

PRESIDENT: I dare say the Financial Secretary will further explain the matter. Now Mr. Salter can proceed with his remarks.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, from the detailed explanation which you have so kindly given to the honourable members on this matter I think there is very little left for me to say. In order to remove misunderstandings Government have decided to have in future a simultaneous publication of both sets of accounts—commercial as well as Government accounts. Having regard for this explanation, I would request the mover of the cut motion to withdraw it.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, may I know what the Financial Secretary has to say in the matter?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: Sir, let us assume the Government to be the capitalist who has invested Rs. 10 lakhs in the Transport concern. For the first 3 years they expected a return of 4 per cent. On that basis, they debited the concern with the interest.

Therefore Government figures are seen somewhat higher. Ordinarily Government are able to get interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. from Savings Bank accounts. Because they thought that they would get 4 per cent. interest from the transport concern, they debited the concern with 4 per cent. rate of interest. Now, they find that they could not get 4 per cent. On account of the debit there is loss. The Government are able to get deposits at the rate of 2½ per cent. and actually the realisation in this case works to about. 3½ per cent. In 1116 the system of accounting was changed in respect of the Transport Department and consequently interest and working expenses were shown separately. I shall give the figures roughly. During all these years interest charges to the extent of about Rs. 1½ lakhs were debited on a 4 per cent. basis. I have excluded interest charges to show what Government as the capitalist realised from the amount invested in the concern. The actual interest realised is only about 3¾ per cent. and that is the return from that investment. Therefore I have said the department is self supporting. I said "Even according to Government accounts". I have taken there a worse position as the Transport Department may have some surplus stores also. I said a little while ago that in all 3¾ per cent. is being got as interest instead of 4 per cent. expected.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the value of stock on hand has been shown anywhere in the accounts?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR; It can be shown only in commercial accounts.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether it has been shown at all in the accounts.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: It is shown only in the commercial accounts.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: But is it shown anywhere?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: It is deducted from the working expenditure. That is a detail of the working expenditure. All the heads will not be shown here.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I then take it that the Financial Secretary has not included it in his accounts?

MR. E. G. SALTER; We find it in the departmental Administration Report.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Can we get a copy of the commercial accounts?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: Yes. Here is a statement of reconciliation of the figures. These are the heads given by Mr. Salter.

Actual expenditure in the accounts of the year. (This is our figure). *Add value of the stock of the previous year.*

Add liabilities on account of the value paid for supplies made or services rendered. Deduct the value of the stock-in-hand at the close of the year, etc.

He gives these figures.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Does the Financial Secretary take any responsibility for the figures he is reading?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: Yes, we have audited the accounts.

PRESIDENT: There seems to be some trouble in these matters. Does the honourable member think that Mr. Salter's figures are evolved from the air? There is an accountant in each office; one Account Officer or auditor works in the Transport department and another works in the Finance Department. Does the honourable member think that separate accounts are maintained in each office in the manner in which each chooses?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: The Financial Secretary said that the figures are supplied by Mr. Salter.

PRESIDENT: Honourable members must know that every department run by Government is audited by Government. There is a definite continuous audit of the figures supplied by Mr. Salter. The figures are supplied by the department of which Mr. Salter is the head. The figures are audited by the account officer who is under Mr. A. Lakshminarayana Ayyar. In addition there is a further audit conducted for certain purposes by the Accountant General.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: May I know from the Financial Secretary or from Mr. Salter whether hereafter it is the idea to publish both these forms of accounts together or whether it is possible to add to them a reconciliation statement?

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: Yes, it is proposed to be done.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUJNU: ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ബസ്സുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ടോൾ കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: I mentioned this morning that the department pays over 20 per cent. of the total revenues from this source; that is to say approximately 1 1/4 lakhs of rupees.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I draw the attention of the Director of Transport to the remarks on page 12 of the Administration Report published by the Public Works Department, that the decrease is due to the Transport Department operating on most of the important roads of the State during the year and that there was a lesser number of vehicles paying the toll. The idea therefore is that payment of toll by the Department is much less than what was realised by Government.

MR. E. G. SALTER: I have no information in regard to the amount received by the Government before the department was in operation. All I know is that the department is paying on a mileage basis which works out to an amount equivalent to the amount which it would have to pay if daily toll was paid.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the Director of Transport whether there is any cut in the number of buses in service on different roads on account of the international situation.

MR. E. G. SALTER: There has necessarily been reduction in service.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In the face of the explanation offered by the honourable member, I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved.

164. MR. M. RAMIAH PILLAI :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,508 for establishment, by Re. 1.

165. MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,508 for establishment, by Re. 1.

Motion No. 166.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move the motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4000 for travelling allowance by Re, 1.

My object in doing so is to speak about the need for greater and more efficient supervision in the department. Sir, at the outset I may say that I am happy to note that the Transport Department has withstood and survived many hostile criticisms and pessimistic forebodings both inside this House and also outside. The Transport Department is fast becoming one of the most important departments of Government and it is the duty of the Director to make it as efficient as possible especially as the department is to be made permanent from the beginning of next year. Sir, the first thing that I want to point out is with regard to overloading. You said Sir, the other day that overloading cannot be prevented especially at this time. I have absolutely no complaint about it. But overcrowding Sir, which I take to be an aggravated form of overloading, can be prevented to some extent Overcrowding generally takes place because of people getting into the buses to go short distances, say 1, 2 or 3 miles. If the department takes care to discourage people as far as possible.........

PRESIDENT: But how to discourage?

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: By not allowing people to go short distances of one, two or three miles in the buses.

MR. E. G. SALTER: May I ask the honourable member if he is aware that the department has introduced a 3 chuckrams minimum fare in an attempt to discourage people from travelling in buses for short distances?

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: But I say passengers should not be allowed to travel such distances in buses.

PRESIDENT: But how? A man buys a ticket.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Tickets should not be issued in such cases.

PRESIDENT: That is, each person should be asked where he goes?

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Yes, if it is necessary.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Suppose he says he wants to go to a distant place and gets down in nearer places.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: But there will not be many who can afford such a luxury.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : ടൌൺസർവ്വീസ് വേണ്ടന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : ടൌൺസർവ്വീസ് വേണ്ടെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. മററു സർവ്വീസുകളെക്കുറിച്ചാണു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

In this connection, incidentally Sir, I may say that the Express Service has been of much use and convenience to passengers and that it should not be stopped. It has gained great popularity and favour with the public and I say that it should be continued. It brings more revenue to the department as well as more comfort to those who need it. Also the buses run on these express services are not damaged as easily as the other buses.

Another point that I wish to stress is about the increasing number of accidents to passengers. In the Administration Report for 1116 it is stated that there were 49 accidents of which 10 were serious and 3 fatal. I should say Sir, that the department must take all possible care to avoid the increasing number of accidents in future. They must punish severely those drivers who are found to be negligent and reward those who are found to be careful.

Another point I wish to stress is that more attention should be paid to prevent frauds and mis-appropriations by conductors. In the Audit and Appropriation report for 1116 it is found that six cases of fraud and mis-appropriations were detected. I should say Sir, that many more should have remained undetected. Especially now that the buses are over-crowded, there is every chance and likelihood for these mis-appropriations increasing in number.

Then Sir, the expenditure in the department is steadily increasing and it is high time that the Director should control it. With these few words I move this motion.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : In supporting the motion, I beg to submit that since the buses are conducted by educated and honest conductors, the large number of Checking Inspectors appointed in the department is unnecessary. I find that there are Chief Inspectors and District Inspectors in the department and such officers I say are necessary. And there are 49 Checking Inspectors in the Rs. 40-50 grade. At an average for every 10 or 12 miles we note in travels that one Inspector each enters the bus and makes a checking. As soon as one Inspector gets down, another gets in, and repeats the process, so that Checking Inspectors have become a sort of nuisance to the travellers. As a matter of fact, when we find that conductors themselves are honest and educated persons, these Checking Inspectors are an unnecessary set of people who are troubling the passengers and are there to question the honesty of the conductors. To meet the expenses of these 49 Inspectors about Rs. 29,000 and odd is spent per annum. I submit that since they have been entertained, they should not be eliminated. But the Director and the Government should see that hereafter they are also absorbed among the Conductors. Since they are approved to be honest, no checker is required to supervise them.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറക്കണമെന്നാണോ, അവരുടെ നമ്പർ കുറക്കണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : What I submit is that the number of 49 Checking Inspectors should be reduced. There are several other Inspectors to supervise and the Conductors themselves are sufficiently educated and supposed to be honest people.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കണ്ടക്ടേഴ്സ് പണം അപഹരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി കേസുകൾ വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : The conductors of whom mention is made in the Appropriation Report are those who were found to have committed some fraud in the office itself and not while in the bus. So what I beg to point out is that these Inspectors may be absorbed into other ranks. They are presumed to be honest men and such honest men should be entertained as conductors in the present and in other lines and the expenditure in the department should be curtailed.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member the total number of miles operated by the Transport department during the year 1117?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : That is a matter of mechanical calculation. My friend may make the calculation from the fact that Trivandrum to Kottayam is 96 miles and Trivandrum to Nagercoil is 42 miles etc.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: That is not my question. My question was about the total number of miles operated by the Transport buses and lorries in the year 1117.

MR. E. G. SALTER : Five and half million.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know then whether the number of Inspettors is too much?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Yes.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know the total number of tickets issued in the year 1116.

MR. E. G. SALTER : Six and a half million.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : May I know from the honourable member how a change of the name of the Checking Inspectors into conductors or such other things will curtail the actual expenditure of the department?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : That is what I wanted to point out. The Checking Inspectors as an institution may be stopped and the conductors alone need be appointed. That will incidentally reduce the general expenses. Now, the conductors are there and there are Checking Inspectors also. We recruit people who are educated and who are supposed to be honest for both ranks. On the other hand if we are to presume that the Checking Inspectors and the conductors are jointly likely to commit fraud, and other supervisors should be appointed, there will be no end to such presumptions and appointments.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കണ്ടക്ടർ പണാപഹരണം ചെയ്താൽ എന്തു ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : My view is that our conductors are equally honest and that the Checking Inspectors are unnecesary additions only to increase the expenditure of the Transport Department. That is my confirmed view.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know the average number of hours each Checking Inspector has to work per day?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : That the departmental head may be able to say. I know this much that these Checking Inspectors are not necessary, and if at all the institution is to be maintained, their number should be curtailed to a very great extent.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know from the honourable member whether there are not checkers for services other than the Transport service?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : They are not so numerous. In the case of the Government Transport service their number is too many. The number can at least be reduced. That is what I want to bring to the pointed attention of the Government and of the head of that department. 49 of them are there to cover a distance of 96 miles from Trivandrum to Kottayam and about 42 miles from Trivandrum to Nagercoil and to check Quilon Shencotta line. Of course there are some intermediary routes as well.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : What about Trivandrum to Quilon?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : There is another 40 miles. What I wanted to point out is that these conductors are equally honest and educated and they are equally well conducted.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know the percentage of expenditure on the operating branch in this department?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : The percentage of expenditure is at a high level because such unnecessary inspectors are also appointed.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know the percentage?

PRESIDENT : Whatever it is, he says that it is high.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : I can read from the report.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I inform the honourable member that it is the lowest percentage?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir, I support the motion with the intention of getting this institution of inspectors abolished or at least reduced.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ചെക്കിംഗ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാക്കും കണ്ടക്ടേർസിനും ഒരേ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷനാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ. ചെക്കിംഗ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടേർസ് ബി. ഏ. പാസ്സായവരും കണ്ടക്ടേർസ് അധികവും സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽകാരുമാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Among conductors there are graduates, school final men and under-graduates.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: May I know whether it is the intention of the honourable member that there should be no audit or checking in any department because people are honest ?

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I also wish to support this motion, in order to impress upon this House one particular, that is the kind of attention given to female passengers. I find a motion on that subject lower down in the notice paper but rather than wait for that motion to come up I thought I would speak about it on this motion. I am very glad Sir, that I am addressing this argument to a House composed of members who have always been alive to the claims of ladies and to the head of a department who has inherited ideas of chivalry. I therefore expect no opposition, All that I want to do is to inform Government and also Mr. Salter that in spite of the very great advance made in education and enlightenment in this country it is the pride and glory of Indian womanhood to follow the foot steps of their ancestors in certain matters relating to behaviour, conduct, etiquette and so forth.

I am one who has been using these transport buses rather frequently in recent months. I have had to travel in the transport buses more frequently during the last one or two months because of petrol rationing. I have therefore had ample opportunity to see for myself that it is with great pain that women are obliged to travel in the transport buses. I am taking a stand not for lack of interest in the department, not because the head of the department is not prepared to understand the difficulty but, because in the particular training that higher officers have got, I mean of the department, they do not advert to certain aspects unless their attention is brought to them. Sir, in India there is nothing which a woman of respectability dislikes so much as the touch of a stranger. Even the touch of a brother or uncle is not liked. Whereas in western countries on account of their process of thinking, shaking of hands is a very common thing and I have seen on railway platforms brothers kissing sisters I was staggered at seeing such things. It was years ago, but now I have lived rather long and I am wise enough to understand that different people follow different customs. I wish to say only this Sir, that in England it is not considered wrong for a woman to participate in a ball at midnight though she is perfectly honourable and aristocratic. But for an Indian woman, you know, Sir.

PRESIDENT: I know that now Indian women too not only participate, in balls but even dance beyond midnight.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I have nothing to say against officers commercial magnates and others who set the fashion in these matters. Let me close my speech by saying this In England and in countries where western civilisation has advanced it is not considered wrong to kiss the hand. In the High Court of Madras you find the

[Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai.]

Sergeant asking the witness in the box to kiss the book. It is perfectly right. But if a woman were asked to do this there is something very dangerous in it.

PRESIDENT: Hindus are not called upon to kiss books.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: That is in support of my argument. So that, Sir, there are these differences between the west and the east. I say this because the House will never be in a position to know the difficulties that women are put to while travelling in a transport bus. The space between two sets of seats is hardly 9 inches and people who are long legged like myself will be sitting in the bus and some people may be sitting this side or that and women unfortunately have to wade through all these legs touching everybody. Sir, I do not want to expatiate. We all understand it. Therefore I expect that Mr. Salter will help the people of this country by making State Transport buses very convenient for travelling and see to it that the convenience of women is not neglected.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: അതെങ്ങിനെ വേണമെന്നാണു മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: ഞാൻ ഒരു എൻജിനീയറല്ല. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതനു അറിയാവുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ കാര്യങ്ങളും എനിക്കറിയാമെന്നു് നടിക്കുന്നില്ല. പല വലിയ കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിച്ചതായ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ഇതിലേക്കും തക്കതായ ഒരു പദ്ധതി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള പദ്ധതികളൊന്നും കിട്ടില്ല എന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കാൻ തയ്യാറുണ്ടു്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member whether the difficulties suggested by him can be obviated or averted only by the introduction of reservation?

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I think it will be one of the methods. A wider passage is another. I am not an authority and I am conceding that Mr. Salter is a better authority.

MR. D. C. JOSEPH (*Nominated*): Sir, owing to unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances our Transport Department has become an object of ridicule. That is the case with every enterprise in the initial stages. It is common knowledge that at the time the department was first started there was very much opposition, but its usefulness has later on been fully realised with the result that there was insistent demand even from those who originally opposed the scheme, for its extension to various parts of the State. We are far better when compared with transport arrangements made outside the State.

Now owing to unforeseen circumstances, there is reduction in the number of buses and consequently there is overcrowding in these buses.

As for the inconvenience to women passengers, it is the male passengers that contribute to it. Instead of waiting they are in a hurry to get preference.

The head of the department is attending to the satisfactory working of the department. There may be omissions and there may be commissions, but generally there is cause for us to feel satisfaction in the working of the department. Everybody realises there is overcrowding but it can be avoided if we minimise travel. So, I think there is no necessity for the motion before the House.

Further there is the Advisory Committee to which we have sent our representatives. They are there to give proper advice to the head of the department and even if he did not pay proper heed to their proposals there is the head of the administration who will see that things are carried out properly. So I strongly oppose the motion.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN . സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ചെക്കിങ്ങ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരുടെ ജോലി പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി നിറുത്തണമെന്നു എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അവരുടെ എണ്ണം ഒന്നു കുറച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കോട്ടയത്തു നിന്നും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തേക്കു ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു വണ്ടിയിൽകൂടി ഞാൻ പോന്നിട്ടുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ അവിടെ അവിടെയായി നില്ക്കുന്ന ചെക്കറന്മാർ തന്നെ ബസ്സിൽ കയറി ഓവർലോഡ ആക്കാറുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ചെക്കിങ്ങ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ എണ്ണം ഒന്നു കുറക്കേണ്ടതും അവരെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കേണ്ടതും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. സാമ്പത്തികമായ നിലയിൽകൂടി നോക്കിയാലും അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം വളരെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ശ്രീമാൻ. ടി. കെ. വേലുപ്പിള്ള അവർകൾ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ച ഒരു സംഗതി വളരെ ശരിയാണ്. എന്റെ അനുഭവത്തിൽ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു വണ്ടികളിൽ കയറുന്ന സ്ത്രീകളാണു നരകത്തിൽവച്ചു നരകം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു. ഒന്നുതൊട്ടു, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാൽ ഒന്നുമുട്ടി, ഇതൊന്നും ഞാൻ വകവെക്കുന്നില്ല. പാശ്ചാത്യഭാഷയിൽ ആയാലും കൊള്ളാം പൌരസ്ത്യ ഭാഷയിലായാലും കൊള്ളാം ഇതൊന്നും ഗണനീയമായ കാര്യങ്ങളല്ല. എന്നാൽ എനിക്കുണ്ടായ അനുഭവം അതല്ല. മി. സാൾട്ടറിന്റെ ഭാഷയിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു വണ്ടികൾക്കു 'സ്റ്റാൻഡിംഗ് സീററു' കൂടിയുണ്ട്, ഒരിക്കൽ ഈ സ്റ്റാൻഡിംഗ് സീററിൽ എട്ടോ പത്തോ ആളുകൾ അതിനു വിലങ്ങനെ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കമ്പിയിൽ തൂങ്ങുന്നതു ഞാൻ കണ്ടു. രണ്ടുമൂന്നു സ്ത്രീകൾകൂടി ആ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ തൂങ്ങിനില്ക്കുന്നു. വഴിയുടെ ഒരു തിരുവിൽവച്ച് ബസ്സ് ഒന്നു വെട്ടിച്ചപ്പോൾ തൂങ്ങിനിന്നവരിൽ രണ്ടുമൂന്നുപേരുടെ കൈ കമ്പിയിൽനിന്നു വിട്ടുപോയി. അവർ എല്ലാപേരുംകൂടി ഒരു ശിശുവുമായിനിന്ന ഒരു സ്ത്രീയുടെ മേൽ

[Mr. K, R. Narayanan.]

ചെന്നുവീഴുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനിടയിൽക്കിടന്നു് ആ ശിശുവും സ്ത്രീയും ഞെരിയുന്നതു ഞാൻ കണ്ടു. കണ്ടകത്രികയ്ക്കകത്തു് എലി കിടന്നു ഞെരിയുന്നതുപോലെ അവർ ഞെരിഞ്ഞു. ഇരുമ്പു കമ്പിയാണു അതിൽ ഉള്ളതു്. മഴപെയ്യുന്ന സമയങ്ങളിൽ കൈയ്യു് ഇഴുകിപ്പോകുന്നതിനു എളുപ്പമുണ്ട്. കാൽ തൊട്ടാലോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ, കൈയ്യു് ഒന്നു തൊട്ടാലോ സാരമില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഞെരുങ്ങുകയും ഞെങ്ങുകയും ശ്വാസംമുട്ടി ചാവുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഒന്നു മാററുവാൻ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ഒന്നു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

മറെറാരു സംഗതി വളരെ ആവശ്യമായിപ്പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും നടത്തുന്ന എക്സ്പ്രസ് സർവീസ് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ചില കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ സൌകര്യപ്രദമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിർവ്വാഹമില്ല. അതിൻെറ സീററുകൾ ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് മാനം മര്യാദയായിട്ടെങ്കിലും വലിയ ഞെരുക്കം കൂടാതെ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും മററും അതിൽ കയറിപ്പോകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ പേരിലെങ്കിലും കുറെക്കൂടി സർവ്വീസുകൾ നടത്തണമെന്നാണു്. ഞാൻ ഈ കാര്യം ഇത്ര അടിയന്തിരമായി എന്നാൽ മാർദ്ദവമായും പറയുന്നതു ഇന്നലെ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറവർകൾ എക്സ്പ്രസ് സർവീസുകൾ നിറുത്താൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. സാമ്പത്തികമായി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതു നിറുത്തുന്നതിൻെറ ഔചിത്യത്തെപ്പററി എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നാൽ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഈ എക്സ്പ്രസ് സർവീസുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വളരെ സൌകര്യവും ഉപയോഗവും ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരംകൂടി അതു നിറുത്തണമോ വേണ്ടയോ എന്നു ആലോചിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അവഗാഢമായി ദയാപൂർവ്വമായി പരിചിന്തനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, I would like to offer a few remarks. It has been said that over-crowding in transport buses is inevitable and is unavoidable. But there are certain physical limitations to over-crowding in transport services. At present a bus cannot hold more than 50 or 60 persons. But even if there are 50 or 60 persons in a bus, still people are allowed to be carried in the bus. It causes a lot of suffocation and inconvenience to the people inside the bus, and it is also more conducive to dangerous accidents.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Transport Department is this. The other day when I was travelling from Kottayam to Trivandrum I saw 3 or 4 buses on the way due to break-down. This is a common feature with the Transport Department. I say these things so that it may be considered and the defects removed by the department as soon as possible.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN . ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഓവർലോഡ് കുറെ കൂടുതലാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കുററംകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഓവർലോഡ് വരുന്നതെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ വണ്ടിയിൽ കയറുവാനുള്ള തിക്കും തിരക്കും അത്രമാത്രമുണ്ട്. നിന്നാലും മതി, തൂങ്ങി നിന്നാലുംമതി, എന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് ജനങ്ങൾ വണ്ടിക്കകത്തു് ചാഞ്ഞു കയറുന്നതു് ഞാൻ പലപ്പോഴും കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. വരുന്ന ആളുകളെ എല്ലാം കയററി വിടുന്ന ഒരു നയം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർക്കും ഉണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു അതുകൂടാതെ തരവുമില്ല. ഓവർലോഡ് കുറയ്ക്കണമെങ്കിൽ വണ്ടികൾ കൂടുതൽ ലയിനിൽ അയയ്ക്കണം. അതിനു വണ്ടികളില്ല. വണ്ടികളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തന്നെ ടയറും പെട്രോളും കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസം. എങ്കിലും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു നിയന്ത്രണം വരുത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

മറെറാരുകാര്യം, അതിൻെറ മേക്കട്ട് എപ്പോഴും ചോരും, സൈഡ് കർട്ടനും അതുപോലെ ഒരിക്കലും നന്നായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനും ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Director of Agriculture*) : മെംബർ അഡ്വൈസറിബോർഡിലെ ഒരു മെമ്പർകൂടി ആണല്ലോ. ഈ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി അഡ്വൈസറിബോർഡിൽ യാതൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : പലപ്പോഴും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ബോർഡിൻെറ കഴിഞ്ഞയോഗത്തിലും ഇതിനെപ്പററി കാര്യമായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

ഇപ്പോൾ യാതൊരു കേടുമില്ലാത്ത ബസ്സുകൾ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. അതു് വർക്ക്ഷാപ്പിൻെറ കാര്യക്ഷമതയുടെ കുറവാണെന്നാണു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്, നല്ല എഫിഷ്യൻറു വർക്ക്ഷാപ്പു് വേണമെന്നു അഡ്വൈസറികമ്മററി, കമ്മററിയുടെ ആരംഭകാലം മുതല്ക്കേ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എത്ര നാളു കൊണ്ടാണു ഈ വർക്ക്ഷാപ്പിൽ നന്നാക്കാൻ കൊണ്ടിടുന്ന ബസ്സുകൾ അവിടെ നിന്നും നന്നാക്കിയിറക്കുന്നതു എന്നു സൂപ്രണ്ടിനുപോലും അറിയാമോ എന്നു സംശയമാണു. അതുപോലെ കോട്ടയം ലൈൻ ഓപ്പൺ

[Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.]

ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് ഒരു ആലോചന വന്നപ്പോൾ പല ലയിനിലെയും ഓടുന്ന വണ്ടികളുടെ എണ്ണം കുറച്ചപ്പോൾ ഉദ്ദേശം ൨൫ വണ്ടികളോളം മിച്ചം വന്നു. അതുകൾ കരിഗ്യാസ്സ് പ്രൊഡ്യൂസർഫിററ് ചെയ്തു ൩. മാസത്തിനകം ഇറക്കാമെന്നും അന്നത്തെ ആലുവാ കോട്ടയം ലയിൻ തുറക്കാമെന്നും ഡയറക്ടർ പറഞ്ഞു ഞങ്ങളെ വിശ്വസിപ്പിച്ചു. പ്രതിമാസം നാലോ ആറോ ബസ്സുകൾ അങ്ങനെ നന്നാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു സൂപ്രണ്ട് അപ്പോൾ പറയുകയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ ഡോക്കിൽനിന്നും ഒന്നും നന്നാക്കി പുറത്തു വരുന്നില്ല. വർക്ക്ഷാപ്പിൽ ചെന്നാൽ കേടുവന്ന ധാരാളം ബസ്സുകൾ അവിടെ കിടപ്പുള്ളതായി കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ഒരു നല്ല എൻജിനിയറെ, പത്തോ എഴുനൂറോ രൂപാ കൊടുത്തു വരുത്തിയാലും തരക്കേടില്ല ബസ്സുകൾ കേടുപിടിച്ചു ഡോക്കിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ റിപ്പയർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു അല്പം ചെലവു ചെയ്തിട്ടായിരുന്നാലും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണല്ലോ ലാഭകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതു. വില കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിച്ച വണ്ടികൾ അല്പസ്വല്പം കേടുകൾ വരുത്തി വർക്ക്ഷാപ്പിൽ അയിഡിലായി ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ഒരു നല്ല വർക്ക്ഷാപ്പിനു വേണ്ട അനുസാരികൾ ശേഖരിച്ച് സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരു എൻജിനീയറെ, അതേ മാനേജിംഗ് കപ്പാസിററിയും വണ്ടികളുടെ അററകുററങ്ങൾ എന്തെന്നു ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു എൻജിനീയറിങ്ങ് വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ, നിയമിച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുവക വണ്ടികൾ എല്ലാം ഓടിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: The time for the grant having lapsed, I must put the necessary motion to the vote of the House.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 167 to 177.

The following motions lapsed because the time allotted for the demand had expired.

ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL—*Allowances.*

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI:

167. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL—*Contingencies.*

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI;

168. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for office contingencies by Re. 1

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER:

169. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,804 for Administration, Management and Control by Re. 1

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER:

170. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 72,804 for Administration, Management and Control by Re. 1

SRIMATHI T. NARAYANI AMMA:

171. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 48,108 for Administration, Management and Control by Rs. 5

XXXII—STATE TRANSPORT SCHEME—
2. WORKING EXPENSES—*Total allotment.*

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:

172. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,46,304 for Working Expenses by Re. 1

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH:

173. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,46,304 for Working Expenses by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN:

174. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,46,304 for Working Expenses by Re. 1

MR. K. P. KOCHUKOSA THARAKAN:

175. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,46,304 for Working Expenses by Re. 1

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand IX.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

176. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 16,60,304 under Demand IX by Re. 1

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:

177. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 16,60,304 under Demand IX by Rs. 10

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 16,60,304 under Demand IX Commercial Transport was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND X—CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY.

SIRDAR DOGAR SINGH: Sir, I rise to move that the House be pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 3,39,900 under Demand X—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

Motion No. 178.

The following motion was not moved:

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

Motion 179.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,39,900 for working expenses by Rs. 5 to point out the defects of the present administration and to discuss the necessity to change the management."

[Mr. Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair.]

[At this stage the President vacated the Chair which was then occupied by the Deputy President.]

Sir, year after year I have endeavoured to bring to the notice of the House and the Government that this factory established by the Government in their earnestness to industrialise the State and opened by His Highness the Gracious Maharaja has failed to come up to our expectations. I have pointed out to this House that in the year 1114 when we expected a return of Rs. 3 lakhs the annual receipt was only Rs. 12,000 odd. In the year 1115 when we expected Rs. 2,22,000 the annual net receipt was only Rs. 6,000. In the year 1116 when we expected Rs. 3 lakhs the receipts were Rs. 46,451. How has the factory come to this state of affairs? Is it for want of Government sanctioning the necessary amount that is asked for by the Expert year after year? If we glance over the expenditure year after year we will see that when in 1115 we expected the expenditure to stand at Rs. 1,22,000, the actuals exceeded by Rs. 15,000. So also in 1117 when the expenditure was anticipated to stand at Rs. 1,89,000, the actual expenditure was Rs. 2,19,000. So also in the case of the capital expenditure. It could be seen from the accounts that the Government did not grudge to pay even excess amounts necessary for the actual working of the factory and to bring the factory on a profitable working basis. Because I have gone in detail into the working of the department and because I have pointed out to this House and the Government why this factory was not able to yield the results that is expected last year or year before last I do not mean to go into the matter or expatiate on the matter any further at present.

Take the case of the Rubber Factory. It was also opened by His Gracious Highness the Maharaja. The management was left to the expert. Whatever have been his capacity for the expert side on the management side he was monkeying with it. The result was that the Government had to close down the factory. Government lost a good lot of money that way by way of income tax and by way of capital expenditure. But when it was handed over to a private concern it yields good profits as also income tax. In the same way the Sugar Factory had also to be entrusted to an outside agency to yield profits. The Honourable Labour Member to the Government of Travancore, in answer to an interpellation of mine, said that the Ceramic Expert had administrative experience before. I know that he was a Tutor in the Ceramic Department in the Benares University which has not a manufacturing concern attached to it. The University is not intended to manufacture or sell any articles. That was pointed out repeatedly to Government as also of the hopeless management of this factory from the year 1113. In 1114 Government sent out a manager from the Account Office to take charge of the management of the factory as a result of these representations. The manager was there for one or two years working under the expert and not above him. We

can see from the last year's appropriation report what has been the result of handing over the management of the factory to a petty official from the Account Office deputed to work under the present expert. I am also at a loss to find what the Expert has actually done with regard to the instructions and recommendations passed by the audit and appropriation committee and its report of 1115.

Now Sir, the Dewan President explained here two or three days before in reply to an interpellation that we have entered into contracts with a company for the supply of first quality china clay for a definite number of years. And the Labour Commissioner has said on the floor of this House that our China Clay fetches Rs. 50 to 70 per ton. But I know as a matter of fact that the price of china clay is at present over Rs. 100 ranging up to Rs. 150 per ton in Northern India. When they entered into a contract to supply china clay Government could have very well borne in mind that the price of the material would naturally rise up during war time. War clouds were aloft when the Government entered into contracts with that firm. What should happen has now happened. This also I attribute to the want of foresight and experience in commercial transactions of the expert who is now managing the factory.

Now Sir, a word about mining. Some three months ago the Mining Supervisor who was in charge of the mining left our service. Thereafter mining was left to the supervision of the Expert who I know has neither studied mining nor possesses the least knowledge about it. After one month of his control he went into the mine and dismissed some 80 coolies employed in removing water probably with the idea that there was no necessity to remove water from the mines. The mine is 20 to 40 feet below the water level. The result was that water accumulated and one side of the mine came down. The Office of the Mining Engineer which was built at a cost of Rs. 600, two pumps of 20 horse power each, one pump of 14 horse power used in pumping water with about 10 trucks and about 2000 feet of 2" to 3" pipes were buried and damaged. I know they are all underground. I want to bring before Government the fact that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue even the lives of the people who work in the mines will be dangerous, will be undermined.

Now Sir, I come to a very delicate point regarding the character and behaviour of the present expert. I know that the Dewan President has warned us that we should not speak about corruption of an officer if that particular officer is not here to vindicate himself. But fortunately in this case Mr. Dogar Singh is present here. One aspect of this misbehaviour that he brings to bear upon the workers of the factory under which it is almost imperative for the workmen to succumb if they want to continue in the factory is unworthy of any mention in this House. I cannot speak of that aspect of his character without trespassing into the respectability, decency and delicacy of the honourable members before me. I do not want to mention those things on the floor of this House in the presence of the honourable members and also

[Mr. Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair.]

in the presence of the visitors including ladies. One Mr. Gopala Pillai, a contractor in the factory was assaulted and he filed a suit in the Magistrate's court at Quilon. But the case was withdrawn owing to the intervention of some respectable and influential non-official. Afterwards one lascar deputed by the Electrical Department to work in the factory was beaten.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I will give the honourable member two minutes more.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: The workers in the factory have all been invariably submitted to blows at his hands. Adverting to this there is a case pending in the Quilon First Class Magistrate's court. I do not want to refer to that case or to its details, the matter being sub-judice. I can say only this much at present. The character and behaviour of Mr. Dogar Singh in the factory was not at all satisfactory in the past. Sir, as a reply to any criticism about him he has distributed a statement to the non-officials which contains the following:

> "One peculiarity with this industry is that it brings money from outside the State and distributes it among the people of Travancore".

If an industry which is started here is not to bring money from outside and distribute it as wages to the workers and as income tax to Government and to give good prices for the raw-material, I know not Sir, what other benefits are to accrue to the State by starting any industry costing a lot of money from the State's revenue. This aspect is not the monopoly of this industry alone. The Expert takes it as an exceptional credit that the ceramic industry gives wages to its workers from the sale of the factory products. In conclusion I may submit to Government that it is for the good of the State as well as for the good of the concern and the good of the present Expert that the management of the factory should be changed. With these words I strongly commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I second the motion. In doing so I do not propose to attack the character or conduct of the gentleman who manages the factory. I do not feel competent to express any opinion on that but if the allegations are true they must be borne out by evidence and if they are borne out by evidence it is a very serious thing and must be taken cognisance of. I propose to emphasise two or three points in this respect.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know from the honourable member that if the allegations are proved to be true by adequate evidence whether the matter does not require a public enquiry?

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I am prepared to own on the floor of the House that if any portion of the allegations are borne out by evidence there must be an open enquiry. But I reserve to myself

the right of making up my mind in regard to this question, until it comes to me in some capacity in some definite manner. Sir, the first point which I want to urge is the immediate necessity of separating the expert side of the factory from the managing side. There is at present a plethora of educated men, educated and well-trained experts in the land. By utilising the talents of these men we can make the Ceramic Factory yield better results than what is seen in the reports submitted to Government. In this connection Sir, I wish to ask a question. If a liberal nature has deposited considerable quantities of infinitely fine clay in the bowels of the earth, and if that portion of the earth happens to be within the territory of His Gracious Highness the Maharaja, my question is how much money we are spending to extricate that valuable material and transform them to articles and wares on a commercial basis. It is my settled conviction that an expert who loves his profession, who loves his art would think twice before taking up the management of any institution. He would concentrate his whole attention to the profession he loves and would refuse to be in charge of any departmental management. But I do not find this professor of the Benares University—an important university—loving his profession or art as he ought to do. He is enamoured of his office. Why did this gentleman who normally according to the test should like his profession, and its scientific atmosphere, why did he not refuse the office of a manager by saying " look here, my good masters, I am a technical man. I can only see to the technical side of the factory." But what I find is that there is a kind of hipnotic influence emanating from the Expert operating upon the Government, so that our Government officers are prone to think that the affairs concerning ceramics are so difficult for them to handle. These stalwarts on the Government benches are not able to explain to us the true state of affairs concerning the microcosm of a ceramic factory. (Hear, hear). Therefore, Sir, let us unravel this mystery. Let the experts say candidly that there is no use in combining actual professional work with the work of management. As Government are managing other institutions, where management is practically separated from expert work, the same rule may be applied to the Ceramic Factory.

In regard to the Ceramic Factory, the profit side is the most important question to be considered. The factory is there not for its metaphysical possibilities, not for its musical propensities: it is there for bringing in money which gives a pleasant sensation to the touch. If that money is not forthcoming in the measure anticipated by Government, then this Government and this House have to turn round and say that we have been duped in our expectations and hopes and therefore let us look into the matter, let us see its success in fresh fields and pastures new. I do not understand why this kaolin business should be considered such a difficult matter. I mean no disparagement to Mr. Dogar Singh. In what I am going to say I merely make a general statement. In our country there are certain classes of people who work on clay. They are called potters. I know there are very intelligent people in that community. In Malayalam that community is called Kushavas. The word kushavan is sometimes applied to a person

[Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai]

who is not intelligent. But that is not the case with the Ceramic Expert. Here is a man who understands his business. He installed the whole factory and made it possible for the Travancore Government to hope for money and enabled the Financial Secretary to make a statement that his work has resulted in an addition to the revenue. I have no personal complaints against Mr. Dogar Singh. I am making this statement deliberately to the House that something must be done to separate the expert side from the management side; something must be done to enable these able officers on the official benches to find out what is exactly going on within the inner recesses of the Ceramic Factory so that they may be able to enlighten us more on the subject. With these words, Sir, I am very happy to second the motion.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA (*Commerce and Industry South*): Sir, one aspect of the administration of the department has been very violently put forward and I stand up to give the other aspect of the concern. I think that honourable members will concede that one who has some experience of commerce is in some way able to speak about this subject. Certain aspersions were made about the personal character of the Expert. I have nothing to say about that because it is a matter which is being looked into. I do concede that there is room for improvement. Marketing must be taken out and entrusted to another person. Subject to that there is nothing to be said against the Expert. What strikes me is that the honourable members of the House do not seem to realise fully that it takes years and years of actual experiment to put into working order a gigantic scheme of this kind. In my own humble sphere I had to spend two or three years before I could organise a proposition. As one who has travelled abroad I can say that our China Clay Factory is very well organised. I may say that the Mysore Factory is only like a cow-shed in comparison with ours. The only addition they have is the electric furnace.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Can I take it that the honourable member means that Mysore has been spending less on their factory than the Travancore Government?

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: Yes, it is so. Their factory is by comparison like a cow-shed. Ours is a gigantic factory. Honourable members perhaps do not know the care and attention that has been bestowed upon it. Mr. Dogar Singh might have been a professor; that does not mean that he has not a vision to manage this factory. As one who has got commercial experience, I may say that I was amazed at the beautiful arrangements he has made, the trolley line, etc. We can have wonderful results from his organisation. Every month I get friends from abroad and I take them to see the factory. Every time I go there I see beautiful innovations are introduced in order to accelerate production. It was just like Mr. Janardanan Nair to find out only the faults. He goes there to find out what are the mistakes blinding his eyes completely to the good aspect. I trust I am not judging wrongly. I must pay a meed of tribute to the Expert who has constructed the factory in a masterly manner. I must agree with Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai in that Mr. Dogar Singh cannot take pride for

the quality of the clay. The country alone can take credit for it. But Mr. Dogar Singh is entitled to credit for the fine work he has done. If I am not mistaken, we are far advanced from the stage of experiment and the symptoms are very clear that there will be very beneficial results from the production. We can get tons of money merely by selling the clay. We are receiving bumper orders from Government for our manufactured articles.

Mr. Janardanan Nair made a comparison between the Rubber Factory and the Clay Factory. He said that the Rubber Factory is moneyed by commercial people. Every time commercial people come he may say that he is monkeyed. In the Clay Factory it is not so. War has come in very timely and profit from the Clay Factory has increased.

Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai referred to the receipt from our china clay as a microcosm. I do believe that the revenue is great. It is going to be one of the main sources of income. Experts may come and experts may go; one may be here to-day and may go away to-morrow; But I make bold to say that our China Clay Factory is going to be one of the sure sources of revenue to the State. Under such conditions it cannot be called a microcosm. With these words, I oppose the motion.

In my own way, I employ about 4,000 people. Very many things are done behind me. So I am prepared to concede that there may be abuses in the labour administration. It may not be an ideal administration. But I do give credit to the organisation. He is being sinned against than sinning.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: A word of personal explanation. I sometimes hold brief for others; in this case I hold for myself. By saying 'microcosm' I did not mean that the revenue is small. I know that the revenues will increase. All that I meant was that in the immensity of the world this factory is a microcosm.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether the honourable member is aware that in 1114, 1115 and 1116, when we realised more than a lakh of rupees by sale of china clay, our net receipts were Rs. 14,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively simply because of the bad administration there in making second quality goods?

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: It is only by making mistakes that you can achieve success. My friend is ignorant of that. Money must be thrown and mistakes must be made; then only we will be pillars of success. Success will come with re-doubled interest.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: The honourable member did not understand my question. My point was that for the selling of china clay no Expert is necessary. But when work is done it is done by experts. One fact about which he is blissfully ignorant is we are wasting the profit on the sale of china clay. I want to impress that on him.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Sir, as I was listening to the speech of the honourable members who have preceded me, I must confess that the impression made on me was rather sickening. It is rather a painful duty for me to speak about a case put forth on the score of personal character or demeanour. In this particular matter what we find is that here is an expert who is entrusted with a very responsible work of developing the clay industry. In the first place, Sir, I have had good personal experience with Punjabis generally and Punjabi Sikhs in particular to which our Expert Mr. Dogar Singh belongs. That is why I said a little while ago that it is rather sickening to hear the personal comment in respect of this Expert. It is more sickening to hear the remark that a Punjabi Sikh is wanting in moral conduct and his character is anything but satisfactory. He is so characterised as somebody not worth listening to at all nor to be kept any longer in service. Granting what has been said about his harsh treatment of the factory coolies and the alleged reprehensible conduct towards them be true, I ask whether this House is justified in condemning the whole work of this expert. Should this House concern itself with his personal conduct and behaviour? He is in charge of the development of a very valuable industry. I for one would say and advise, if any advice was needed, to this honourable House not to have anything to do with the personal conduct of a gentleman who has been entrusted with the responsible work of running a factory which is in its initial stages. He may be a bad boss and a short-tempered master. In his desire to get things rightly, he may have chastised his workmen or he may have been provoked to lose his temper occasionally or for the matter of that I can conceive, he may have given blows to his labourers, when they were found to be careless and damaged his products. Perhaps these might have happened and if so they are done with the best of intentions, to see that good work is turned out by the coolies. It is but natural. If I am entrusted with a particular work and if I find it done amiss by the employees, naturally I lose my temper at their carelessness. It may be borne in mind that carelessness causes loss or damage. After all, rough handling may be intended to correct the coolies. I wonder why that should be condemned and why it should be proclaimed that the Expert is not fit to be an expert, and all the rest of it. Why should anybody speak about his personal conduct being disorderly and rough with his employees? Loss of temper arises from a particular circumstance and that it is not a disqualification to one being an expert and could not be made a subject of discussion now. The expert has to do and labour at his work justifying his venture for which he has to be extremely careful. He has to manage his labourers efficiently and keep them in perfect discipline. That being the case, while discussing this question of the prospects and expectations of the ceramic industry one ought not to be guided by lapses of temper on the part of the expert, if there be any. Apart from this, Sir, may I say about my experience of the Kundara Factory. On one occasion I had the fortune to go to the factory just to have a superficial knowledge about the working of the factory. My first impression was agreeable and most hopeful. As my friend Mr. Pereira put it succinctly, I saw the factory being modelled

in very desirable directions so much so every minute branch of the whole factory was found to be quite in fitting with the harmonious working of it. There was no jarring or jerking in the smooth and the beautiful lay out. It gave me pride to think of it. That speaks of the work done by this expert. In the initial stages of the working of a factory, one always has to associate with loss. I am at one with that; I do not propose to deal with the working of the factory, with its profit and loss accounts. It is not time enough. I am not going to speak with reference to expectations which are admittedly there and the minus figures as for the accounts of last year are not understood correctly, as was done by my honourable friend Mr. Narayana Pillai. Minus figures might have been due to so many reasons, for which the expert may not be responsible at all. It may be due to the way of accounting as different from a commercial concern. All the same, in the working of the initial stages of a concern, one should expect some loss and should not find fault with it. Here at present, it is not so. The war orders are great and could not be met. Refined clay is being sold expecting a good return. Finished products are also made and sold side by side with refined clay. Should not we go in for an expert to produce finished products out of it? We are producing for the first time cups, saucers, jars etc. from the Kundara clay. Is not this expert putting to good use, the clay at Kundara? Is he not refining the coarse earth or clay in a scientific manner? Is he not also producing cups, saucers, jars and beautiful toys out of this clay for the first time in Travancore? If some cups and saucers get broken while being removed from the furnace or while in transit to Trivandrum, who is responsible for the breakage? It is the expert. If the breakages are due to faulty manufacture, these breakages will certainly tell upon the balance sheet of the concern. If these are only incidental, it is nothing. Again, there is also another question, the market outside this country. We have to compete in the market with outside products from clay. It is difficult to do it now. Though I do not claim to know all these details, this much I can say namely that the factory at Kundara has been very well organised. That is due to the present expert. That being so, why not give him credit for that? He may or may not be a man equipped with University qualifications. He may be only a Professor in the Benares University, as contended for, by some. We have come across very many persons who are called experts after having studied in a University. They are invariably found experts in cramming books and not in making things, not in making intelligent application of things studied in a practical manner. It may be true that Dogar Singh may not be a graduate of any University. Therefore on that score one should not scandalise him. The Kundara factory is based on very sure foundations and we can justifiably expect good return from that investment. From all these circumstances, it is clear that hostile criticism is not only premature but based on insufficient and irrelevant consideration to judge the result of his work. We cannot condemn him straight-away and come to certain unfortunate conclusions. In my opinion, he has the

[Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai]

necessary ability and practical experience and expert equipment to see that the factory produces the best materials and thereby to bring it in the front rank of similar factories in India. All that I would say now is, let us give him some more time to prove his merits. Let us give him all the money he wants, so that he may improve his products. My friend Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai was saying that the administrative branch should be separated from the technical branch. That should not be. Here, both things should be under one and the same management. They have to go hand in hand in the initial stages. For instance, every detail of the working of the factory has to be directed, supervised and controlled by the expert who is primarily responsible for the finished manufacture of the products. It is not enough that the Expert sticks to his laboratory alone. He has to teach the workmen to become skilled in every stage of the work, from the process of refining the clay to prepare moulds, to watch the temperature of the furnace, to burn them properly and in ever so many such details. It will take a long time before the workers are taught them. All these are incidental to the running of a factory in its infant stage, particularly when so many coolies are employed there for work I can imagine that the boxing or rough handling of coolies alleged to be indulged in by the Expert is no surprise to me. Who knows there are not many such incidents in other factories as the coir factories at Alleppey and Shertalla? If the goods get somewhat unsatisfactory as a result of carelessness then alone such incidents of physical handling happen. There is no one coming out of those factories to tell us all the incidents they may have experienced by way of chastising, slapping, or beating etc.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the member encourages such form of punishment?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Certainly not. These are only incidental to works to be done after acquiring skill.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. So long as the Government Ceramic Expert does not say any of these things, does this point arise?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Whether the Expert has done such things or not, I do not know. Just as the honourable member said that he did not hold any brief for the Expert, I also say that I do not hold brief for him. Even if he had done certain actions of a physical nature such as boxing, beating the labourers etc., we need not criticise him as not being an Expert. It might have been done only in the interests of turning out good work from the factory by the employees who are new to this work. That is my argument.

So then, Sir, I would say that we will wait and watch his work for a sufficient period, within which I hope, he will more than amply justify the confidence reposed in him by our Government. Let us see whether he is able to justify his position both as an Expert and as an administrative officer so far as that factory work is concerned. If it is found that he has failed there, then it will be time enough to demand for a change. I believe that proud as the Punjabi is, he will justify his existence creditably. With these words, I oppose the motion.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Sir, I also wish to say a few words on this motion. Taking the hint from my esteemed friend Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai's speech, I am particularly reminded of a Tamil proverb which is as follows —

"குயவனுக்கு பலநாள் வேலை அடிக்காரனுக்கு ஒரு நாள் வேலை."

Translated into English it means that a potter may take many days to make a pot but a hit with a stick destroys the pot at once. Therefore, in attacking the Ceramic Expert, I should think that one has to be very careful because he makes pots. We are not therefore to assume the role of the man with a stick in his hand. The work that he is performing is by its very nature subject to ever so many inherent risks. It has been stated by Mr. Janardanan Nair and I agree with him that Mr. Singh is a hard-taskmaster. I saw this one day, myself. When I was there one evening, one maistry brought the attendance list of the coolies and wanted his signature. He would not, until he saw the persons themselves and got himself satisfied as to whether they actually worked. This incident shows that he is a very strict master with whom the subordinates have to be careful. That indicates also how strict he is in his duties. When he is strict, that necessarily gives room for some sort of complaint from the subordinates. That being so, the alleged charge of hard-heartedness on the part of Mr. Singh could be easily explained as meaning strictness. My friend Mr. Janardanan Nair said that the Ceramic Expert assaulted some of his subordinates and there have been criminal cases. There are two sides to this question. The cases may be true or false. Only after they have been decided we can come to any definite conclusion. Till that time, we have to discard all harsh comments about him on this score. The alleged allegations therefore could not now be taken against Mr. Singh. That is my opinion on the matter.

As regards the working of the factory is concerned, I have to say one word. We now feel proud that we have the finest clay in the subsoils of Kundara. But all that treasure lying underneath the earth till now has been cleverly taken out by Mr. Singh and it has been proved that what he has collected is of the finest quality. Mr. Singh is therefore entitled to credit for his fine labour.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Was it not after the advent of the present Dewan of Travancore and after the quality was discovered that this expert Mr. Singh was sent for?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : Yes, Sir. In all such matters, there is the credit due to the first author. What I say is that. We saw very fine china clay after Mr. Singh's arrival here.

The House rose for the day at 5 P. M.

V. S. ARUMUKHOM PILLAY,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.